

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1903.

NO. 30.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeyings About Town.

Elon, Ill., Mon. 23—Butter firm, at 28 1/4; 100 tubs offered, no sales. Last week, 28 1/4; last year, 28c. Output for the week, 507,850 lbs.

Fred Shottliff was transacting business in Kenosha Monday.

Harman Radtke was a Chicago passenger Monday morning.

Willis Baldwin, of Chicago, was out to his cottage over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hegeman spent the day Monday in Chicago.

Ladies fine \$3.00 shoes, out of style, now \$1.00 at H. Hegeman's.

For Rent—A five-room house north of town. Hans E. Rice. 301f

Miss Ada Butrick is visiting in Chicago this week the guest of Mrs. Chas. Holmes.

Call at this office for old papers for pantry shelves and for putting under carpets, at 10c per hundred.

Paul Weingman, of Chicago, accompanied by Julius Weski, visited his cottage on Bluff Lake, Thursday.

The Rebekah social club will meet with Mrs. O. R. Shogart, Friday evening. A general good time is expected as usual.

Write to Alden, Binsinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 61f

Mrs. Dr. Venn and son Carl, of Chicago, visited their summer home on the island in Lake Marie, the latter part of the past week.

Albert Barnstable, who has been in Toledo, Ohio, all winter, returned here on Friday last and will remain during the summer returning there in the fall.

We understand that a number of new buildings will be erected in town this summer, among them residences for Dr. B. Sabin and F. L. Thorn.

Wanted—Farm or country home for a client. Will exchange nice Evanston modern house, might add some cash. Peter H. Kies, 163 Randolph St., Chicago-221f

Will Herman, of Havana, N. D., arrived here with his family Monday. Mr. Herman has disposed of his farm there and will undoubtedly locate here permanently.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Armstrong, (nee Ada Burnett) will be pleased to learn that they are happily situated on the Millbrook Poultry farm, at Freeport, Ill.

L. T. Hoy, of Woodstock, is to be named as assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago. Mr. Hoy is a druggist who for years has been prominent in politics at McHenry county.

There will be excursion rates to Waukegan, and return April 3, on account of visit of President Roosevelt at that city on that date. Fare for round trip \$1.75, good on train No. 5 leaving Antioch at 10:38 a. m. April 3, and good returning April 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Paddock, Mrs. Pitt Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Savage, Miss Eva King, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Savage, son and daughter, returned Tuesday from Florida and report having spent a very pleasant winter in that land of sunshine.

Sermons will be held at the Christian church Sunday, March 29, as follows: Preaching services 10:30 a. m., Sunday school following; Junior Endeavor 4:00 p. m.; Senior Endeavor 6:45 p. m.; preaching service 6:30. Rev. Drussell, of the Chicago University, officiating.

Last Friday a young son of J. White of Wilmet, aged nine years, was accidentally shot by his brother, aged seven. The two boys had gone out hunting and the elder boy laid the rifle down and went to a pond, when the younger boy took the rifle and shot his brother. Dr. Darby was called and the boy was taken to Chicago, where the bullet was located in the back of the head.

A Missouri editor who is about to pull up and leave for lack of support sarcastically remarks in parting that editors don't need money. "Don't worry about the editor," he says, "he has a charter from the state to act as doorman for the community. He'll get the paper out somehow, and stand up for you when you run for office and lie about your pigeon-toed daughter's tacky wedding, and blow about your big-footed sons when they get a \$12-a-week job, and weep over your shriveled soul when it is released from your grasping body, and smile at your giddy wife's second marriage. He'll get along. The Lord only knows how—but the editor will get there somehow."

Mrs. George Clark has rented her farm to Maurice J. Hogan for one year.

Miss Lella Webb, of Hickory, is spending the week with Antioch friends.

Dr. J. E. Karr has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to resume his office practice.

It is rumored that the Wisconsin Central railroad is to build a spur from Camp Lake to Wilmet.

For Sale—A quantity of corn in the ear, also oats and seed barley of the beardless variety. C. E. Blunt, Grass Lake, Ill.

The Junior Endeavor society of the Christian church will hold a bazaar in Woodman hall, April 11. Supper will be served from 4:30 to 7:00. Everyone cordially invited to attend. Annie Cannon, Superintendent.

Township Canvass.

At the township canvass held at the village hall Saturday, there were a larger attendance than was expected considering the condition of the roads. The meeting was called to order by W. J. White, who was made permanent chairman, and E. C. Sabin acted as secretary. The chairman appointed tellers A. N. Tiffany, C. M. Confer and D. J. Minto. The first office to be filled was that of supervisor, and on motion of J. A. Thain, Albert N. Tiffany was renominated by acclamation. For the office of town clerk C. M. Confer was renominated by acclamation. The office of assessor had to aspirants, Hermy Bock and J. R. Cribb, on this contest 154 votes were cast of which Hermy Bock received 118 and J. R. Cribb 36. The office of collector came next and there were two candidates in the field, L. M. Hughes and Percy Dibble. By this time the votes had increased to 184, of which L. M. Hughes received 127 and Percy Dibble 56. For the office of commissioner of highways two candidates were in the field, J. E. Pollock and Ed. Wells. There were 153 votes cast of which Mr. Pollock received 104 and Mr. Wells 52. The township committee consisting of E. C. Sabin, D. J. Minto and Wm. Smart was appointed by the chairman.

The canvass was in every way harmonious and the canvass candidates are all good men for their respective offices. The election will be held on Tuesday, April 7.

Village Canvass.

A People's Canvass will be held at the village hall on Saturday evening, April 4, 1903, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating one President of the Village Board, four Trustees, one Clerk and one Treasurer, to be voted for at the village election held on April 21; also the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said canvass.

Antioch Village Election.

Notice is hereby given that on April 21, 1903, at the village hall in the village of Antioch, Illinois, an election will be held for one President of the Village Board, four Trustees, one Clerk and one Treasurer, which election will be open at 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1903.

J. C. JAMES, JR., Village Clerk.

To Whom It May Concern.

My wife, Annie M. Williams, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbidden to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

Antioch, Ill., March 24, 1903.

Black Pasture Land for Rent.

One 40 acre plot joining Thomas Moran on the east and Louis Popahl on the south.

One 40 acre plot joining Mike Hoye on the north and August Pasch on the south.

For terms apply at once to Mrs. E. R. Wills, 676 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 301f

World's Finest Battleship.

A German service review recently took a sort of postcard census of the admirals and leading engineers of every naval power in the world, including Japan. By a large, preponderant vote it was agreed that for general all-round excellence the Italian battleship Vittorio Emanuele is the finest in the world.

Another Printer in Congress.

Among the new corps of congressmen is William O. Smith of Punxsutawney, Pa., who at one time was a compositor in the government printing office, Washington, where he worked several years. Then he went to Pennsylvania, became proprietor of a newspaper, entered politics and has now worked his way into a seat in the house of representatives.

Python's Long Fast.

The great Japanese python which lately died at the Paris Zoo fasted before its death for two years, five months and three days, and in that time decreased from a weight of 165 pounds to 60 pounds.

A MERITORIOUS LETTER

BY REV. HARRY T. WARD OF CHICAGO

On "How to Make Chicago a Better City"—A Prize Offered by the Chicago American.

The prize offered by the Chicago American for the most meritorious letter telling "How to Make Chicago a Better City" was awarded to Rev. Harry T. Ward of the Forty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago. Thousands of letters were received from the readers of the American. A great many were published. Following is the prize winning letter:

Dear Sir: By the redemption of a city we mean in general terms the saving of it from want and distress, from disease, dirt and ugliness, from ignorance, vice and crime, from unhappiness, from unworthy standards of character and low ideals of life. Obviously this is not to be accomplished in a day, and it would be well for some of our local reformers if they would cultivate the time sense of the geologist, if they would lift their eyes from the contemplation of the plague spots which are to be found in every large city, long enough to recognize the fact that the forces which will accomplish the redemption of Chicago are already in some measure present with us.

Here we have the resistless energy that has created a great city in thirty years. Here is a thorough and progressive system of education, extending from kindergarten to university, with every variety of professional and technical training, which can vie with that of any city in the world. Our Health Department has an international reputation and our death rate is extraordinarily low. With our Bureau of Charities exemplifying the truest philanthropy, and with settlements like Hull House and the Commons embodying the fairest spirit of social service, to say nothing of our hospitals and remedial institutions and our Juvenile Court, we have ample evidence that all of our energy is not confined to the Stock Yards and the Board of Trade.

There are here an independent press and many public spirited and intelligent citizens actively working for the best interests of the city. All these things, making for righteousness, are redemptive forces, and they are indisputable evidence that God is with us. Reverently and thankfully we say it. His presence is manifest in many ways in the life and development of this city.

Nevertheless, to infer from this that in the natural course of development the city will come to its redemption is as false as that view of political economy which cried "Let things alone and the natural laws will take care of the result." One of the results was the French Revolution. The great things needed to re-enforce our forces for good are the destruction of individual and corporate selfishness and the awakening of the spirit of sacrificing devotion to the city's welfare. The Titanic energy of private selfishness may build a great city, but it will never fill it with noble life. As Kingsley put it. Private selfishness may be for the public well, but private selfishness will be just as surely damned for all that.

Already there appear evidences of the awakening of this great spirit of sacrificing devotion to the welfare of the city. Our churches are reaching hands to each other and asking how best they may cooperate as allied forces to serve the city and minister to her needs. Our trades unions show the evidences of reform and of wise leadership that is at once conservative and progressive. Capital and labor are coming to a natural understanding and a recognition of their common interest in the community life. These things are prophetic of the future, they indicate what will be accomplished here when Chicago awakens to the fact that its highest object is found in the development of the life of its citizens and that its tremendous material progress is but a means to this end.

REV. HARRY T. WARD.

Wasn't Acquainted.

"Waiting in the bank directly in front of me was a charming woman of twenty or so who was having her first experience in banking," said the merchant as he lighted his cigar after luncheon. "She was asked the questions usual for one who is opening an account; her name, address, whether married or single and her father's and mother's name. She got along all right until the clerk asked: 'Mother's maiden name, please.' 'I don't quite understand, I'm afraid,' she said hesitatingly.

"I mean your mother's name when she was a girl," explained the clerk. "How should I know? I don't like impertinence, Sir! How should I know? I didn't know her when she was a girl. The ideal. Are you trying to make fun of me, Sir?"—New York Times.

New York Ahead of London.

It costs New York five times as much as it does London to maintain parks and recreation grounds.

Methodist Church Notes.

Large audiences attended the services last Sunday both morning and evening.

An excellent program consisting of professional recitations and singing is being prepared for Easter services April 12.

At the meeting of the Home Missionary Society, held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Williams, the subject of Mormonism was considered, and interesting articles were read by members of the society.

LEIGHAM'S

From E. J. Aikin's Sunday evening sermon.

"Always respect a man's audience with his God."

"Only narrow souls argue in the presence of suffering."

"Don't measure a man's sin by his cup of sorrow."

"It is Christlike to be strong as a man and gentle as a woman."

"Human nature is cut on the bias and will travel almost anywhere."

DON'T WORRY.

Is the subject of the sermon next Sunday morning.

Junior League at 8 o'clock p. m. Epworth League at 8:45, Missionary meeting, Heroes of Africa, Livingstone, Cox Mackay, Good Leader, Mrs. W. F. Zeigler.

WHAT IS MEMORY?

Is the subject of the sermon Sunday evening.

ONE ON MR. BOWEN.

Lack of Appropriate Raiment Put Him in Painful Position.

A Western senator brought to the capitol yesterday a good story about Minister Bowen, which the minister himself recently told at a dinner.

"I was asked some days after I arrived here in Washington," said Mr. Bowen, "why I had stuck so closely to my rooms at the hotel, and had not showed myself around town.

"The reply was a rather painful one, but nevertheless fully truthful. It was because I hadn't the clothes."

Thereupon Mr. Bowen told how he had been commissioned to hasten north suddenly and without opportunity to provide himself with the heavier wearing apparel necessary for residence in a cold climate. As soon as he reached town he put a local tailor to work upon an outfit.

The hardship of the situation was that Mr. Bowen had ordered some raiment from London, and this was coming across the Atlantic in a British bottom, which was one of the very first ships to be held up by the blockading fleet of the allies. There was no help for it, and Mr. Bowen's London clothes, such as are necessary for proper appearance in polite society, are still somewhere in South America. He had reason, therefore, for being personally grateful when the blockade was raised and his clothes had an opportunity to go forward to Caracas.—Washington Post.

Niagara Falls Runs Dry.

Owing to immense fields of ice gathered on the rocks above Goat island the American falls of Niagara are nearly dry. The wind drove the Lake Erie ice fields into Buffalo harbor and the entrances to the Niagara, and great floes came down the stream to the falls. The river is so wide at the upper rapids that it has many shallow places and here the ice lodged, causing a jam that shut off the water from the American channel. Thousands of persons hunted for relics and souvenirs about reefs that human feet never before touched. The American falls could have been crossed at the brink by men with high boots, and great rocks never before seen were visible.

Beef Packers Found Guilty.

The Missouri supreme court found five large beef packing companies guilty of maintaining an unlawful combination to control prices of meat in the state of Missouri and issued an order of ouster prohibiting them from doing business in that state and to pay a fine of \$5,000 each and bear the costs of the proceedings. The companies are given thirty days in which to pay the fine imposed and if during that time they accept the judgment and pay the fine the order will be held in abeyance and the companies permitted to continue doing business in Missouri.

To Free Mrs. Maybrick.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman was convicted at Liverpool in 1889 on the charge of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, by arsenic and whose sentence of death was commuted to penal servitude for life will be released in 1904.

The announcement comes from the home office, which now authorizes her Washington lawyers to use the fact of her release next year as a reason for securing the postponement of the trial of the law suits bearing on the prisoner's interest in land in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia.

Alcohol From Potatoes.

A crop of potatoes on an acre of ordinary soil can be made to produce 800 gallons of alcohol.

COMMISSION REPORTS.

COAL MINERS GAIN A DECIDED VICTORY.

Gossip From Washington From Our Correspondent of Doings at the National Capital.

It is admitted that a serious mistake has been made with regard to the Colombian treaty, in that Senator Morgan was permitted to print in the Congressional Record all of his speeches against the canal, while the injunction of secrecy was not removed from any of the speeches made by the friends of the convention, aside from Senator Callom's brief, closing argument. Moreover the question is now raised as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury will feel authorized to pay out funds under the provisions of the Spooner act and on the contract made with Colombia, as there is a serious difference between the provisions of the two. Several Senators, who most vigorously maintained that there was nothing in Mr. Morgan's contention to this effect now admit that it is an important factor, although they say that hereafter all responsibility rests with the Attorney General who will have to decide this question. The old suspicion of the sincerity of the Senate Advocates of the Panama route is again aroused on apparently good grounds. It is frankly admitted that the President is seriously disappointed at the failure of the Senate to confirm or reject his nomination of Wm. Michael Byrne for United States Attorney for Delaware and Dr. Crum for Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C. Both of these nominations were sent in during the regular session and reported unfavorably to the Judiciary and Commerce committees respectively, but no action was taken by the Senate as a whole. They were sent in again on the first day of the special session and Mr. Byrne's nomination was unfavorably reported by the Judiciary but the Commerce committee refused to assemble to consider the Crum nomination. True to his word the President has appointed both men as recess appointments but it is evident that the senators "played politics" and determined to place the onus of the appointments on Mr. Roosevelt. Taking the past session as a whole, there is good ground for the belief that Mr. Roosevelt was very shabbily treated by the leaders of his own party. From the standpoint of the leaders there is reason for it. He is the most difficult president to use and manipulate republicans have ever had. Cleveland was as difficult, but republican office seekers expected nothing from him.

The report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission has been made public and will in many respects be regarded as a signal victory for the miners. They are awarded a ten per cent increase in wages from April 1902 to March 31, 1906. This applies to all paid regular wages and nine hour men are to be paid on a ten hour basis. Moreover, provision is made for an increase of one per cent for each five cent increase in the wholesale price of coal over \$4.50 per ton. All disputes are to be settled by a joint conciliatory commission, to consist of six and to have continuous existence in each district. Three members of this committee are to be appointed by the operators and three by a majority of the miners, so that in those sections where the union men are in a majority, union men will be selected. When an agreement cannot be reached by this evenly divided commission a seventh shall be called in and he will cast the deciding vote. Such check-weighers, etc., as the miners may desire shall be appointed by them and be recognized by the operators but at all be paid by the miners. The average price of coal is to be decided by a commissioner appointed by a circuit judge and paid by the operators. All increase in the size of miners cars shall be accompanied by a proportionate increase in wages. All awards stand until March 31, 1906. Among the general recommendations made by the commission are, one urging the abolition of the custom of employing special police who, it is believed, tend to make trouble, one urging that existing laws against the employment of child labor be enforced, and a statement that the Commission did not feel at liberty to recommend compulsory arbitration.

Many States Interested.

"To stop perjury by parents" is one of the objects of two bills just introduced in the New York legislature. It is of some present interest in this state to note that the two measures have regard to "fake statements of the ages of their children made by parents so that they may be put to work instead of being sent to school."

—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Value of Ireland's Peat Bogs.

The peat bogs of Ireland could give an annual output of 100,000 electric horse-power for the next 1,250 years.

Modesty is a shining light; it prepares the mind to receive knowledge, and the heart for truth.—Gulzot.

"HE NEVER BLAMED THE BOOZE"

Tramp Peddles Merry Jingles That Contain a Moral.

An old tramp, touselled and grimy, peddles this every day on the Bowery, always with these words in husky tones: "Not copyrighted—no owner—but the Truth."

He took a bottle up to bed. Drank whiskey hot each night. Drank cocktails in the morning. But never could get tight. He shivered in the evening. And always had the blues. Until he took a bottle or two—But he never blamed the booze.

His joints were full of rheumatiz. His appetite was slack. He had pains between his shoulders. And chills ran down his back. He suffered from insomnia. At night he couldn't snooze. He said it was the climate. But he never blamed the booze.

His constitution was run down. At least, that's what he said. His legs were swelled each morning. And he often had swollen head. He tackled beer, wine, whisky. And if they didn't cure. He blamed it onto dyspepsia. But he never blamed the booze.

He said he couldn't sleep at night. And he always had bad dreams. He claimed he always laid awake 'Till early sunrise beams. He thought it was malaria. Alas, 'twas but a ruse. He blamed it onto everything—But he never blamed the booze.

His liver needed scraping. And his kidneys had the gout. He swallowed lots of blisters. 'Till at last he cleaned them out. His legs were swelled with dropsy. 'Till he had to cut his shoes. He blamed it to the doctors—But he never blamed the booze.

Then he had the tremens. And he tackled rais and snakes. First he had the shivers. And then he had the shakes. At last he had a funeral. And the mourners had the blues. And the epitaph they carved for him was—

"He never blamed the booze."

Every night the same old tramp keeps a dime for a bed and that is all he saves from the sales of his jingles. The remainder goes for the "booze."—New York Sun.

A HERO OF THE SHIPYARDS.

Triumph of Clear Grit, Cool Judgment and Quick Action.

On Friday last a big boiler, weighing sixty-four tons, was about to be lowered into the hold of a steamship at the New York Shipyards. The hundred-ton crane, as called because it will lift a weight of 100 tons as easily as a college girl lifts a wooden dumbbell, was swinging its great arms toward the monster boiler, eighteen feet in circumference. Perched on the top of it was a workman—a poor Norwegian who scarcely speaks English. His back was toward the crane, and he never saw it, nor did any one else until it was within two feet of him. If the arm of the giant crane struck him it would crush him as it would an egg shell. Twenty feet below was the ground strewn with jagged pieces of iron, to fall on which was instant death. The workmen below saw his danger and shouted to him. The man turned half way round and felt the crane coming. It was death either way, and, paralyzed with fear, he collapsed. At this critical moment when every one else had lost his head, one man was there who knew what to do, and did it. Twenty feet away when the impending doom over the man was first seen, in less than two seconds he cleared the space and stood among the jagged iron.

"Jump for your life! It's your only chance!" he cried, and he braced himself to catch the falling man, while the crowd held its breath. The two men came together with an impact so great that both were picked up senseless. It was a case of clear grit, cool judgment and prompt action.

When Keene's Leg Was Pulled.

James R. Keene, the Wall street bear, is a more tender man than we had supposed. He has had his knee wrenched by a masseur. He is the first man who has pulled Keene's leg that did not get most of the damage in recoil.

Notice of Sale.

By virtue of a certain lien now on file in the office of the Circuit Court for feed and labor bestowed at the request of the owner, Alfred E. Case, by Frank W. Smith, against a certain Black Colt known as Sunday, described as follows: Four years old, 16 hands and 2 inches high, weight 900 pounds, jet black except two white hind feet.

Public notice is hereby given that I will expose the above described colt for sale at public vendue as by law in such case made and provided, on the 4th day of April A. D. 1903, in front of Simons & Sabin's hotel barn, in the village of Antioch, all in Lake county and State of Illinois.

Dated this 11th day of March A. D. 1903.

253 F. W. SMITH.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats..... 28 1/2 cts
Corn—70 lbs. ear..... 17 00
Hay..... 14 00 to 15 00

MILL FEED.

Brn..... 410 00
Sillings..... 17 00 to 20 00
Gluten..... 20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs..... 1 15
Chicken Feed Wheat..... 1 25

HOOPS.

Hogs—Live weight..... 6 50
Hogs—Dressed..... 7 50

POULTRY.

Turkeys..... 13c
Ducks..... 11c
Geese..... 11c
Chickens—Live weight..... 8c

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

The straits of Mackinac are open and boats can now get through from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron. This is the earliest opening of the straits on record, with the single exception of 1878, just twenty-five years ago, when navigation opened March 15.

The American Window Glass Company has signed a wage agreement for the coming year. The signing of a scale with the glass blowers relieves all fear that the men will be supplanted by machines in the trust's factories, at least for another year.

A new street railway company has been organized by H. D. Bucklen of Chicago, M. V. Beiger and J. A. Roper, Milwaukee, Ind., capitalists, and several Elkhardt men of wealth. The line will be electric and run between Toledo and Chicago. It is said the road will skirt the St. Joseph river.

The correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle at Geneva learns on reliable authority that the former Crown Princess of Saxony is lying seriously ill in her mother's chateau at Lindau, on an island in Lake Constance, from the effects of an attempt to commit suicide by taking poison.

Thomas Wilson, aged 11, and Robert Roman, 12 years old, both of Cleveland, Ohio, were found at Erie, Pa., in a Lake Shore freight car in a famished and nearly unconscious condition. Wilson said they were on their way to school in Cleveland when two tramps caught them and locked them in the car.

By an agreement reached at St. Paul Chicago Great Western freight conductors and trainmen are to receive an advance in wages of 15 per cent and passenger conductors and brakemen an increase of 12 per cent. Yardmen in smaller yards will be paid on a basis of 1 per cent less than yardmen at St. Paul.

By an explosion of gas in one of the entries of the Athen Coal Company at Springfield, Ill., six men lost their lives instantly and one is seriously injured. The entry had been choked with gas for some time and workmen were engaged in drilling and blasting an entrance into one side of it in order to let the air.

Mrs. Peter Burke of Fiskeville, Mass., murdered her four children, set fire to her home and then committed suicide. Mrs. Burke had been more or less depressed for three years, but there was no suspicion that her insanity would take a violent form. She with an axe had crushed in the skull of each child, thrown their bodies into a closet, and then, setting fire to the clothing, had cut her throat with a razor and thrown her body upon those of her children.

NEWS NUGGETS.

San Domingo, the capital of the Republic of San Domingo, has been captured by the revolutionists after severe fighting, in which many were killed.

At their country home between Woodlawn and Glendale, Ohio, while playing with a revolver, Ray Whitehead, aged 7, killed his sister Gertrude, aged 5 years.

Fire at Hartford, Conn., gutted a tenement block, causing a loss of \$10,000. Many tenants escaped in night clothing and five were rescued by firemen with ladders.

The London home office officially announces that Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who in 1880 was convicted of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, will be released in 1904.

The cruiser Atlanta sailed from Pensacola, Fla., for Haiti to protect American interests. Capt. Turner would make no statement concerning his orders from the Navy Department.

The anti-pool room bill, so amended as to prohibit betting or horse races even at the tracks where the races are run, was hurried through the Texas Senate and signed by the Governor.

The main building of the Christian University at Canton, Mo., burned, causing a loss of \$40,000, on which there is insurance of \$8,000. College work will be continued in the churches.

General Funston has arrived at Vancouver barracks to assume command of the department of the Columbia, relieving Brig. Gen. Randall, who will start in a few days for the Philippines.

The town of Surigao, in the Island of Mindanao, has been captured by the Indonesians, and troops have been hurried to the place. Constabulary Inspector Clarke and several others were killed.

The Nova Scotia, one of the largest mines owned by the Gault-Mountain Coal Company at Huntington, W. Va., is on fire and its complete destruction is threatened. The entire mountain is smoking.

The departmental assembly at Panama has elected Jose Domingo Obaldia to one of the senators for the isthmus. Senor Obaldia is a staunch friend of the Panama canal treaty and also is a rich landed proprietor.

The Milwaukee and Northwestern roads are reported to have entered into an agreement for division of business in connection with their threatened speed war between the twin cities, Milwaukee and Chicago.

The Windsor Line freight steamer Norman collided with the schooner collier John B. Manning off Massachusetts and a 65-foot hole was stove in her. The ship reached Fall River. The Manning was not injured.

Mrs. Edwin L. Burdick was subjected to merciless examination in Buffalo inquest, reluctantly acknowledged her intrigue with Pennell, but threw no direct light on murder of her husband. Love letters from Pennell were read in court.

The Denny block at Pittsburg was damaged by fire to the extent of \$150,000. The principal losses were the Thrasher Mercantile Company, G. Dice & Co., Joseph Hittig and Brother, Novelty Candy Company, Lavfer & Co., John Murphy & Co., undertakers' supplies.

Twenty of the twenty-five pastors under jurisdiction of Rev. J. L. Lellich, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Utah mission, have asked his removal to some other field. Rev. Lellich preferred charges of polygamy against Senator Reed Smoot, but these are not mentioned.

EASTERN.

An attempt is being made in Philadelphia to have enforced the blue law of 1794 that prohibits kissing on Sunday, to the end that it will be repealed.

A non-secret senior class society, known as the Elhiu Club, has been organized at Yale. Members of secret college orders are barred from membership.

President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago was elected president of the Alliance Francaise in the United States at the annual meeting in New York.

Three young women were killed and a fourth was probably fatally injured while walking from Pawtucket to Philadelphia, N. J., on the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The passenger steamer Plymouth and the freighter City of Boston, both of the Fall River Line, collided in Long Island Sound during a dense fog, six lives being lost and several persons injured.

Douglas Schoonover, a bridge worker of Allegheny, Pa., saturated the clothing of his wife with oil as she lay sleeping on a couch and then applied a match. The woman was burned beyond recognition.

John F. Gerking was killed by Geo. Merkel, a hotelkeeper of Darlington, Pa., in the apartments of Mrs. Bya Thomas. Merkel was arrested, but refuses to state his reason for the murder.

A fire which started in the large shoe factory of M. O. Griffin at East Pepperell, Mass., destroyed the factory and a score of other buildings, including stores and dwellings, entailing a loss estimated at \$800,000.

A vote of 214 to 107 the New Hampshire House of Representatives put itself on record as in favor of a license law in preference to the existing prohibitory system, which has been in force since 1848.

For the first time a patient has died from an operation for congenital dislocation of the hips after the bloodless method introduced by Prof. Adolf Lorenz. The patient was an 8-year-old girl, operated on in Philadelphia.

George B. White, vice-president of the South Pennsylvania Bank at Hyndman, was arrested in Philadelphia by federal officers and charged with conspiracy to wreck the bank. He is accused of looting the institution of \$20,000.

Five men of the crew of the tug Pilot of Philadelphia were drowned in a collision between the tug and the steamship Winifred in the Delaware river off Marcus Hook, Pa. The remaining three members of the crew were saved.

By a fire in the five-story tenement house at 240 East One Hundred and Ninth street, New York, one hundred and fifty persons were thrown into a panic. Fifty persons in the upper portions of the house were rescued by the firemen.

The advance sheets of the New England Homestead crop estimates for March show that the wheat harvest will be large. Over 25 per cent of the total crop is estimated to be wheat, and by the estimate statistics 100,000,000 bushels may be expected.

The Independent Labor League of America has been formed at Albany, and its promoters expect to solve all labor disputes, securing higher wages and shorter hours for efficient workmen without strikes or force, at the same time protecting the non-union worker.

Frank J. Ulrich, representative in the State Legislature from the Sixth District of Brooklyn, N. Y., was probably fatally stabbed by William C. Getty, a clerk. The man got into an altercation over an alleged insult offered by Getty to two young women, which Ulrich resisted.

The body of Mrs. Angela Chabot was found at Fall River, Mass., under a building used as a fish market. The head had been badly battered, apparently with a club. The police are searching for the husband, whose relations with his wife are said to have been unpleasant.

One man was instantly killed and three others were seriously injured in an explosion at the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad roundhouse at Taunton, Mass. The building was wrecked. An engine used to heat the roundhouse exploded. The dead man is Elissa Chasse.

Formal announcement of the coming marriage of Catherine Nelson, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Nelson, to Reginald Vanderbilt, has been made, the date being Wednesday, April 15. In all probability the event will be solemnized in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Newport.

In the Pennsylvania House the bill presented by Mr. Blumle of Cameron County and which had previously passed second reading "to subsidize large families and provide gold medals for mothers of large families" failed on final passage by a vote of 65 to 55, less than a constitutional majority.

WESTERN.

By the collapse of the roof of Crane's planing mill at Cincinnati, Ohio, William Setters was killed.

John Rooney was sentenced to death at Fargo, N. D., for the murder of Harry Sweet, a boy, during an attempted hold-up.

A decision of the Indiana Supreme Court establishes the right of school boards to exclude unvaccinated children from the schools.

At Bannack, Mont., Dick Martin, a bartender, was shot and killed by George Pollack because he had refused to give the latter a drink.

The plant of the Omaha Cooperative Company at South Omaha burned, together with a large stock of material. The loss is about \$80,000.

Henry Stone of Elkhardt, Ind., said to be the oldest locomotive engineer in the country, has resigned from the service of the Lake Shore. He entered their employ fifty-two years ago.

Ice dealers of Toledo and other lake cities have agreed that on April 1 they will advance ice 50 per cent. The advance, they say is due to the great demand for lake ice in the South.

Six hundred shippers, receiving clerks, packers and salesmen in twelve of the large plumbing supply houses went on strike in Chicago for a nine-hour day and a 15 per cent increase in wages.

Dr. A. A. Ames, formerly Mayor of Minneapolis, pleaded not guilty in the District Court to seven indictments against him, charging bribery, conspiracy and extortion and bail was fixed at \$18,000.

News of the tragic death of five boys was received from Chance, I. T. The boys were playing on a raft, when it capsize. The ages of the boys ranged from 6 to 9 years. The bodies were recovered.

The new trial of Dr. J. C. Alexander, charged with complicity in Indianapolis grave-robbing, has been set for April 13. Dr. Alexander's attorneys will apply for change of judge. At Alexander's first trial the jury failed to agree.

Rev. J. W. Smith, a Methodist preacher, and thirteen farmers of Cross County are under arrest at Wynne, Ark., on charges of murder and whitecapping. It is alleged they have tried to drive all negro tenants from the county.

During a scuffle at North Platte, Neb., John Jones received one bullet through the leg and another in the thigh. Joseph Allen was shot through the arm and William Chilcott received a wound in the breast which may prove fatal.

Edward N. Armit of Chicago, until the other day general superintendent of the St. Louis exposition transportation building for Henry W. Schuster, the contractor, has been appointed general superintendent by Director of Works Taylor.

Russell Parks, aged 18 years, a former student of Miami University at Oxford, shot himself while in a Cincinnati saloon. He will probably die. Parks says that he was expelled from Miami University and that his father told him to leave home.

As a result of action by the Washington legislature and investigation by the grand jury, gambling in the Puget Sound country has been checked and in some cities stopped. It is said the members of the sporting fraternity have gone East.

A bar of gold valued at \$23,500 disappeared from the express car of Wabash train No. 4, which arrived at the Union station in Detroit from the West Wednesday. The property was in charge of the Pacific Express Company and it is said was consigned to Buffalo.

Gov. Brodie of Arizona vetoed the equal suffrage bill, thereby overturning all expectations. The Governor states in explanation of his veto that a law of this kind would be in violation of the territorial organic act, and that otherwise it makes no objection to the measure.

Gov. Bailey, the bachelor executive, is ready to admit that the women of Kansas are persistent. The Women's Christian Temperance Union all over the State is petitioning the Governor to have water instead of wine used in christening the new battleship Kansas. Gov. Bailey will surrender.

Union teamsters in Chicago have decided to hold aloof hereafter from the quarrels of other labor unions unless consulted before a strike is called. They say they have grown weary of bearing the burdens of every struggling organization and of "pulling others' chestnuts out of the fire."

In response to a call issued by L. A. Roising of Cannon Falls, representatives of about forty smaller cities and towns throughout Minnesota met in St. Paul to form an organization of municipalities for the purpose of unitedly demanding freight rates equally favorable to those granted the big cities.

Ole Olson was hanged at Atkin, Minn., for murdering his daughter, who planned to marry against his wishes. James Ruffin and Jay Green, colored, were hanged at Sioux City, Ark., for the murder of Don McGhee. At Moultrie, Ga., J. H. Bryant, colored, was hanged for killing D. Buchanan.

The steamer Scoy City opened the navigation season between Chicago and St. Joseph, and the Alice Stanford made its first trip from Chicago to Muskegon and Grand Haven. The Atlanta of the Goodrich line crossed the lake a week before. All the steamship lines are making preparations for a summer of big business.

Purchases made by the Edward Hines Lumber Company of Marinette and Chicago place the concern in control of the lumber market of the West. The company closed contracts for stocks on the Menominee river which involve \$2,000,000 lumber will be advanced on all grades of pine from 50 cents to \$5 a thousand feet.

The Missouri Supreme Court has found five large beef-packing companies guilty of maintaining an unlawful combination to control prices of meat in the State of Missouri and issued an order of restraining them from doing business in the State and to pay a fine of \$5,000 each and bear the costs of the proceedings.

Mme. de Mothe, an opera singer, was seriously injured at Guthrie, Okla., by a shot fired through the car window at which she was sitting on the Rock Island train from the West. The shot cut her arm and broke the glass, the small pieces cutting her face and arms in many places. Mme. de Mothe's home is in Chicago.

A Santa Monica electric car was held up a quarter of a mile outside the city limits of Los Angeles, Cal. In a fight between the passengers and three masked highwaymen one passenger was killed, two wounded and one highwayman shot several times, it is supposed fatally. The highwaymen secured no booty. H. A. Griswold of Manson, Iowa, was the passenger killed.

In the Circuit Court in Indianapolis Judge Henry C. Allen decided the suit of Russell B. Harrison, as trustee for his children, William, Henry and Alfred Harrison, against Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the Union Trust Company, executor, under the will of Benjamin Harrison, Mary Scott Harrison McKee and Elizabeth Harrison, a minor, in favor of Colonel Harrison and signed a decree ordering the real estate on which the suit was based to be sold and the proceeds distributed. The property involved is valued at \$60,000.

On his way home from school 8-year-old Clarence Hummel, son of George Hummel of Findlay, Ohio, was captured by five schoolmates, forced to accompany them down the Blanchard river outside the city limits and there, in a secluded spot, was tied to a stake. Preparations for his cremation were being made when the boy's cries attracted the attention of men employed near the Findlay Hydraulic Press Brick works and he was rescued by them. Young Hummel's captors had witnessed the production of a sensational play, and in talking it over made plans for the capture and the burning at the stake.

SOUTHERN.

Judge Parker in the trial at Lexington, Ky., of Dr. A. P. Taylor, president of the defunct Industrial Mutual Deposit Company, ruled that fraudulent declaration of excessive dividends was embezzlement.

The grand jury at Charleston, W. Va., adjourned after indicting more than 250 miners accused of participating in the battle with deputy marshals at Stensford, in the hold-up of Deputy Marshal Dan Cummings and in a conspiracy.

Three men were killed and several seriously injured by the explosion of dynamite at Bluefield, W. Va. Many men were laying pipes in Main street when a box of dynamite on which several men were sitting while they ate their lunches exploded with terrific force, killing B. G. Davidson, David Steele and John Harris.

FOREIGN.

The Madrid newspapers again are talking of a marriage between King Alfonso XIII and Princess Louise Francoise, daughter of the Countess of Paris.

The German Reichstag passed the appropriation of \$375,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, being the first installment of \$750,000 to be expended on Germany's exhibits.

The Dutch bark Almitia, from New York with petroleum, burned at La Roque. Several lives are reported to have been lost on board the vessel, which had 700 barrels of oil on board.

The Venezuelan congress voted unanimously not to accept President Castro's resignation. He declared retirement was planned to remove pretexts for hostility to present government or "connivance with foreigners."

Mou. Andre Giron, who eloped with Louise, Crown Princess of Saxony, has become a monk. The father superior of the Order of Trappists has announced to the Pope that Giron has entered the Trappist community.

Peace has been signed between the Uruguayan government and the rebels. The government has sent complaint to Brazil against the invasion of Uruguayan territory by Brazil forces in the Rio Grande province who joined Uruguayan rebels.

United States Minister Loebmann is trying vainly to get an audience with the Sultan of Turkey to deliver an autograph letter from President Roosevelt on the missionary school claims, and it is hinted in London that American warships may take a hand.

The festivities incident to the celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Henrik Ibsen, the famous Norwegian poet and dramatist, have been abandoned owing to the author's illness. Ibsen has partly lost his mental powers and is said to be a physical wreck.

The Peruvian government has granted to the local syndicate the concession for an electric overhead trolley railroad with double tracks between Lima and Callao, the principal seaport in Peru. Work on the railroad will be begun within six months and it is to be concluded in two years.

IN GENERAL.

A head-on collision between two freight trains occurred on the Canadian Pacific road at Islington, Ont. Two men were killed and three injured.

Sir Daniel McMillan, lieutenant governor, prorogued the provincial parliament at Winnipeg, Man. It is likely the provincial elections will be held in July.

Carlos Ezeta, ex-president of the republic of Salvador, died at Mazatlan, Mexico, in exile, poor and almost friendless. Gov. Canedo paid the expenses of his burial.

The United States Senate ratified the Cuban reciprocity treaty, with an amendment requiring action by the House before it can become effective, and adjourned sine die.

Information of the appointment of Bishop Connelley, formerly rector of the Catholic university in Washington, as bishop of Los Angeles is confirmed by advices from Rome.

Jingo, the elephant, said to have been larger than Jumbo, died at sea on the steamer Georgia, from Liverpool. The huge body was buried at sea. An animal show bought Jingo in London.

English railroad officials, on a tour of the United States, decide the methods in vogue on railroads in this country are too gigantic to be of practical value in operating the lines in Great Britain.

Miss Clara Barton is to retire as active head of the American National Red Cross Society; will be succeeded by Henry Aldrich, Jr., of New Haven, retired, formerly surgeon general of the navy.

The discovery of a rich body of ore has caused a stampede to Pachuca, Mex. The vein is five feet in width and of unknown depth and assays 200 ounces of gold and 2,000 ounces of silver to the ton.

An explosion, followed by fire, occurred in the Dominion coal mine No. 1 at Glace bay, N. S. Twenty-five horses were suffocated, but no one was hurt, the explosion occurring between the shifts of the working force. The fire was soon under control.

It was learned the other day that Jose Betrand Palma, son of Tomas Estrada Palma, President of the Cuban republic, and Miss Isabel Jacob, a student at the normal college and daughter of David B. Jacobs, a wealthy tobacco importer, were privately married in New York Feb. 11.

A passenger train jumped the track on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce branch of the Grand Trunk seven miles north of Guelph, Ont. The last car went over a trestle above a creek, taking a drop of ten feet into the water, which was swollen by the spring thaw. A child was killed and forty other passengers injured.

After a long conference between the trailmen of the western division of the Southern Pacific and the officials of the company a settlement was reached on a basis of 15 per cent increase in the wages of the freight trainmen and of 12 per cent in the pay of the passenger trainmen. These increases will affect 4,000 employees on the division.

A dispatch from Havana says the Cuban republic will not give the Spanish government the contract to remove the wreck of the old Maine from the harbor. The President and cabinet are not disposed to lend encouragement to a proposition which might disturb the good relations with one or the other of the governments most deeply interested in Cuba.

Undersecretary of State Joseph P. Morgan, who has been in the old archives of the Chateau de Ramzey, the former residence of the governors of Canada, for documents which might help the Canadian-Alaskan boundary commission, has found two old atlases, published in 1823 and 1824. These, he claims, establish beyond a doubt that the Lynn canal, which the United States claims is in their territory, belongs to Canada. The books have been sent to London.

THE SENATE IN EXTRA SESSION

The Senate Tuesday voted to ratify without change the treaty with Colombia for the construction of an isthmian canal. The vote was 73 in the affirmative to 6 in the negative. The day was given up almost entirely to general debate on the treaty; the speakers being Senators Morgan, Cullum, Daniel, Bacon, Teller, Bailey, Spooner, Hoar and others. The only party vote of the day was taken on the substitute for article 4, which was agreed upon by the Democratic caucus, and had reference to the acquisition of territory in Central and South America by the United States. This was voted down, 61 to 27.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock Wednesday, and soon thereafter Mr. Money (Miss.), in accordance with notice previously given, spoke on the Indiana, Miss., postoffice case. At 1:17 o'clock the Senate went into executive session and took up the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Mr. McQuerry of Louisiana spoke in opposition to the measure. Mr. Newlands made a plea for the annexation of Cuba, and presented an amendment inviting the island to join the Union. Senators Spooner, Teller, Nelson, Cullum, Gorman, Bailey and Carmack spoke. A unanimous agreement to vote on the treaty at 3 o'clock Thursday was reached, after which the Senate at 7 o'clock adjourned.

On Thursday a resolution was agreed to authorizing the committee on territories to sit during the recess to consider proposed bills relative to Alaska. At 11:03 the Senate went into executive session and took up the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Senators Foster (La.), Berry (Ark.) and Carmack (Tenn.) spoke in opposition. Senator Simmons (N. C.) spoke in favor of the treaty. All the committee amendments were adopted, including the Burton amendment for flour, corn and corn meal, but the last annual votes on the 30 per cent tariff. The Democrats offered a number of amendments, but they were voted down. The treaty was then ratified by a vote of 50 to 16. The President was notified of the action and at 6:14 p. m. the Senate adjourned sine die.

In the National Capital, Gen. Wood will take command of the department of Mindanao. Cuban treaty may be entirely lost as result of Senate amendments.

People of Hawaii want President Roosevelt to visit that country. B. C. Root of Indiana has been appointed a rural free delivery inspector.

Melville W. Miller of Lafayette, Ind., has been sworn in as assistant Secretary of the Interior. Treasury Department will soon advertise for sites for public buildings in Bedford and Marion, Ind.

The Senate confirmed Ernest Lyon to be minister resident and consul general at Monrovia, Liberia. Gen. Gillespie, chief of engineers, will visit site of new naval station at Bahia Honda, Cuba, with view to erection of strong defenses.

A message from Havana says that President Palma was pleased to know the reciprocity treaty was passed by the United States Senate. William B. Curtis says President Roosevelt is much disappointed at action of Senate on Cuban reciprocity treaty. Party leaders are blamed.

The Navy Department has granted the application of Surgeon Wm. F. Arnold, on duty on the Asiatic station, for the recall of his letter of resignation. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana denies that he has bought a string of Republican papers in the South for the purpose of booming him for the presidency.

Union Club of San Francisco sent an invitation, engraved on solid gold, to the President, inviting him to be the guest of that club when he visits Frisco. The geological survey has under consideration the establishment of forest reserves of nearly 600,000 acres in the mountainous regions in the State of Utah.

Senator Cullum in interview declared demand for tariff revision is not general and legislation at next session of Congress is unlikely; commission to investigate needed changes probably will be named.

William Plimley's nomination as assistant United States treasurer at New York withdrawn by President Roosevelt after his confirmation because of alleged incompetence; Senator Platt, Plimley's sponsor, opposed to withdrawal.

Presidential candidates for 1904 already being discussed; President Roosevelt's re-election conceded; Gov. Yates (Ill.) and La Follette (Wis.) mentioned for Vice-President, but disapproved by politicians; friends of Beveridge declare he would not accept.

Patents have been granted to the following Indians: Leopold F. Burger, Anderson, gas engine—also valve for gas engine; Charles L. Buschmann, Indianapolis, suspenders; Louis P. DePaulx, Indianapolis, wood scraper; Henry S. Dills, Auburn, decoy; Frank W. Edwards, Logansport, auxiliary hand oiling cup for lubricators; John T. Grayson, Indianapolis, soap cutter and spreader; James E. Jones, Richmond, mechanism for automatically operating exhaust valves on explosive engines; Charles N. Leonard, Indianapolis, pneumatic stacker; Henry B. Morris, Michigan City, chair; Charles D. Osborn, Oakland City, station indicator; Noble A. Stephens, Marion, vault trap; Lewis H. Stoner, Albany, mold for cement posts; Fabian A. Summers, Washington, airship.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Dr. Cyrus Edison of New York declares "grip" is contagious. P. S. Devine of St. Louis owns a sun dial made by Thomas Jefferson. Stofart Cullin, Brooklyn expert, states in a current magazine article that America was not peopled from Asia, but the reverse.

Representative Butler of St. Louis, Mo., who was deprived of his seat in Congress the other day, says he will continue to run for the office and be elected until he is admitted.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Reports from all sections of the country promise a brisk spring and summer trade. Orders are coming forward on a large scale, and frequent requests for prompt shipment indicate that stocks are low and requirements urgent. The statement has been made repeatedly of late that traffic blockades were ended, but as a matter of fact, the relief was in every case of a local nature, and almost immediately followed by so much new business that congestion returned. At present the western shipments are fairly prompt, but freight is not coming East in a satisfactory manner." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

Heavy distribution of wages makes retail trade active and collections prompt in the anthracite region; yet dealers are carrying small stocks of merchandise as a rule. Activity in building lines is so great as to occasion frequent comments. Bad weather retarded retail business at some points and floods added to the disturbed condition of the cotton market. Railway earnings continue to exceed previous years' figures, roads reporting for the first week of March showing a gain of 14.1 per cent over last year and of 18.3 per cent over 1901.

It is already almost certain that railway construction will far exceed even last year's enormous figures, and similar conditions exist as to building and bridge operations. Despite the higher range of quotations prevailing abroad, many contracts are being placed with foreign producers. Noteworthy strength again appeared in the minor metals, especially in copper, which reached the highest point since 1901.

Eastern producers of footwear report new business in fall shoes quiet as yet, but very heavy sample lots have been sold, and the outlook is satisfactory. Buyers are still reluctant to pay the small advance in quotations. Leather is more quiet, but stocks do not accumulate, owing to old orders. Chicago hides have again fallen an average of about a quarter, although calfskins are stronger and foreign dry hides are scarce and firm at former figures.

An erratic market for the raw material, together with unfavorable weather, brings a decrease in sales of cotton goods. Quotations are fully maintained, nevertheless, especially on foreign yarns. Only a fair demand is reported for men's wear, woollens and worsteds, and in some instances sellers reported more cancellations than new business. Buyers are extremely conservative, and frequently substitute new lines that have recently opened at slightly better terms. Removal of the embargo in Massachusetts resulted in very heavy shipments of wool, and prices are fairly steady.

Failures this week number 280 in the United States, against 232 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 34 a year ago.

Bradstreet's Grain Figures. Bradstreet's report on grain says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending March 12 aggregate \$3,000,740 bushels, against 3,401,480 last week, 2,006,250 in this week a year ago and 4,600,980 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 107,030,030 bushels, against 187,168,293 last season and 143,210,410 in 1900.

Corn exports aggregate 3,257,090 bushels, against 3,517,600 last week, 183,414 a year ago and 3,246,776 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 87,015,100 bushels, against 23,054,810 last season and 188,083,030 in 1901.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.15; hogs, shipping grades, \$5.50 to \$7.05; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.15; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 42c to 50c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$14.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 13c; potatoes, 40c to 45c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 white, 42c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 37c to 38c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.20; hogs, \$5.00 to \$7.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.80; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 50c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.75; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 68c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 64c.

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BREAK IN THE LEVEE.

WATER RUSHES THROUGH HUGE CREVASSE IN ARKANSAS.

Mississippi Moves Down Its Barriers—Thousands of Acres Inundated and More Breaks Looked For—Outlook at Point Lower Down Not Unfavorable.

The test of the great levees along the Mississippi is at hand. The river now at Memphis is the highest ever known. At North Memphis the situation is assuming a serious phase. Hundreds of people are abandoning their homes and every industry along Wolf river has been suspended. Street car service in that part of the city has been abandoned and shifts are used. Several railroads have been seriously hampered by the encroaching waters and the Yazoo and Mississippi valley has annulled many of its trains because of washouts.

The St. Francis levee gave way Monday afternoon at Trice's Landing, Ark., twenty miles north of Memphis, and the waters of the Mississippi river rushed through a three-quarter mile crevasse with a roar that could be heard for miles. The levee at Trice's had been threatened since Sunday afternoon. A force of several hundred men had been doing all in the power to save the embankments and it was hoped that the break could be prevented. These efforts would have been sufficient but for the unprecedented stage of the river and the fact that the rise has been at a rate more rapid than ever before heard of with the river in its present condition.

Temporary Barriers Swept Away. Gradually the waters crept up the side of the levee until only the crown was above the flood and backs of dirt and sand were piled along its top and temporary embankments of earth were thrown up, the crest being robbed for earth, no pressing was the need for a barrier against the rising water.

Sunday night the water was on a level with the crest of the levee at Hollybush, a mile away, and the rise Monday carried it over a foot higher, sweeping away the temporary embankments at Trice's and tearing the levee itself from its foundation, giving a new channel for the flood. The situation has become critical at three other points, and it is considered doubtful if these places can be held in the face of the rising flood. At Pecan Point, Fogleman's Landing and St. Thomas the flood is abreast of the crown

TIE AND ROB VICTIMS.

Thieves Hold Possession of Ohio House for Four Hours.

Fourteen men, masked and armed, entered the house of Mrs. Jacob Reichelderfer, near Cedarville, Ohio, the other night, bound the inmates, held possession four hours, and finally escaped with \$8,000 in money and securities.

Mrs. Reichelderfer is an aged woman whose husband died last year, leaving her a large amount of real and personal property. She was afraid to trust banks, and it was generally understood that she kept her money in the house. With her lives her granddaughter, Blanche, aged 12 years, and a family consisting of George James, his wife and John, their son, a young man.

When the robbers appeared at about 10 o'clock James showed fight, but the robbers knocked him down, then bound him, his son and the two women hand and foot and tied them to pieces of furniture in separate rooms. They took a watch and ring belonging to the little girl and then began a search for money.

The men pointed a shotgun at the breast of the little girl and told her they would blow a hole through her if she did not tell where the money was. She at first refused, but finally consented if they would give her back her watch and ring. The robbers thus secured \$7,000 worth of notes and drafts and \$1,200 in money from an old chest upstairs, and proceeded to ransack the house from top to bottom looking for a secret door supposed to be somewhere in the wall of the house. They took possession of the jewelry, silverware and whatever other valuables they could find, and secured a month's wages belonging to Mr. James. The victims were found half dead from fright by a neighbor in the morning.

A SPECTACULAR EVENT.

The Dedication of the Buildings for the St. Louis World's Fair.

The magnificent character of the ceremonies contemplated for April 30 at St. Louis has scarcely been touched upon. The occasion is the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase and the dedication of the buildings for the World's Fair of 1904. President Roosevelt, accompanied by his cabinet and the diplomatic corps, will attend. Former President Cleveland will deliver the principal address. Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Potter and Bishop Hendricks will represent three of the great church organizations at the ceremonies. The Governors of many other States will also be present. The National Commission

GAIN FOR THE MINERS.

STRIKE COMMISSION GIVES RESULT OF ITS INQUIRY.

While Labor Leaders Are Commended for Their Attitude, Rioting and Boycott Are Denounced in Strong Terms—Union Is Not Recognized.

Although declaring the anthracite coal miners entitled to the increase in pay for which they fought, the strike commission selected by President Roosevelt, in its report gives no formal recognition to the union and has some harsh things to say regarding the lawlessness that marked the recent struggle.

The individual men are blamed for crimes committed during the strike, but the commission exonerates the president of the union and the national leaders of any responsibility and declares they can all possible to maintain peace. Complaints against the militia and special guards are held to prove the bad intent of those objecting, as peacefully inclined men should not oppose the presence of officers of the law.

In brief, the commission recommends a general increase of wages, amounting in most instances to 10 per cent. Some decrease of time.

The settlement of all disputes by arbitration.

Fixes a minimum wage and a sliding scale.

Provides against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners or the miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union.

Provides that the awards made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906.

The increase in wages where based on the sliding scale will in some instances amount to as much as 20 per cent, especially if the present prices of coal are maintained.

Social conditions in the mine region are declared good, and it is stated that the average pay will compare favorably with that in other lines of work of the same grade.

Touching the question of discrimination, lawlessness, boycotting and blacklisting, the commissioners state:

All awards made by commission to count from Nov. 1, 1902, and remain in force until April 1, 1906, except in case of sliding scale, which does not become effective until April 1, 1903.

Contract miners, engineers, firemen, and pump men to receive 10 per cent increase. Sliding scale from this rate to be based on selling price of coal and to affect all.

Engineers and firemen to work in eight-hour shifts.

All employees to have one day of rest a week without loss of pay.

Present methods of payment to be continued.

Board of conciliation for each of three districts to rule on all disputes between employers and workers.

No strikes or lockouts to be allowed during the attempts to adjust matters in dispute.

Miners are given the right to hire weighmen or checkmen, the company to pay them, holding out their salaries from workers' wages pro rata.

Compulsory investigation of all difficulties, but not compulsory arbitration.

Strict enforcement of the child labor laws.

Discontinuance of the coal and iron police.

Union is not given formal recognition and employers are declared entitled to hire men regardless of union. Men are forbidden to discriminate against non-union workers.

Individuals are denounced for the lawlessness and crime during the strike, but Mitchell and other leaders are exonerated of any blame.

Boycott is denounced as unjust and a weapon which should not be permitted.

Miners are said to average well in the matter of wages with other workers of the same grade.

The cost of the strike is estimated as follows:

To operators.....\$40,100,000

To mine employees.....25,000,000

To transportation companies.....23,000,000

Total.....\$88,100,000

that during the continuance of the late strike disorder and lawlessness existed to some extent over the whole region and throughout the whole period.

President Mitchell and his immediate chiefs of the miners' union are held officially blameless for violence, actual and threatened, in the anthracite regions, but a strong rebuke is administered to those persons who resented the presence of the militia called out by Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania to protect the coaleries.

It appears that all the concessions made are clear gains to the miners, the operators having conceded nothing and having denied the right of the commission to inquire into their contractual relations with the miners. According to the labor leaders they flatly refused to arbitrate.

According to the miners' counsel all the awards made by the commission represent net gains to the miners, although it is admitted that President Baer offered at one time to fix the minimum wage scale on the basis of \$5 coal. The commission fixed this basis at \$4.50.

Better Wages and Shorter Hours. Under the commission's awards miners not working by the day, month or year will be granted an advance in wages of 10 per cent and miners working by the day, month or year will be granted a nine-hour instead of a ten-hour day. The wages of the former class, it is figured, will be advanced 12 1/2 per cent, as they, too, have been granted a nine-hour instead of a ten-hour day. Firemen and engineers under the decision of the Gray commission are given an eight-hour instead of a twelve hour day and the wages of some of those employees have been advanced.

In addition to a general advance of 10 per cent in most instances and a decrease in working hours the commission recommends the settlement of all disputes by arbitration and provides a minimum wage with a sliding scale. Provision is also made against discrimination of persons either by mine owners or miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union, and it is provided that the awards of the commission shall be in force until March 31, 1906.

The miners having worked 120 days since Nov. 1, 1902, it is estimated that back pay due them will reach nearly \$3,000,000 and that advanced wages will amount approximately to \$8,000,000 a year.

The commission in no instance met the full demands of the miners, but the awards made are considered liberal, in view of the bitterness of the strike controversy. The commission also favored the miners by recommending the withdrawal of the coal and iron police and a modification of the child labor law in favor of the miners.

MRS. MAYBRICK TO BE FREE.

Official Announcement Is Made of Her Intended Release.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who was convicted at Liverpool in 1889 on the charge of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, at Alburgh, and whose sentence of death was commuted to penal servitude for life, will be released in 1904.

The announcement comes from the Home Office, which now authorizes her Washington lawyers to use the fact of her release next year as a reason for securing the postponement of the trial of the law suits hearing on the prisoner's interest in land in Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Miss Florence Elizabeth Chandler, the daughter of William G. Chandler, a



MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.

banker of Mobile, Ala., was married to James Maybrick of Liverpool, Eng., in 1870. Mrs. Maybrick was 17 years old at the time, and Mr. Maybrick, who was a well-to-do Englishman, was 42 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick lived at Liverpool, where two children were born. There was some trouble in the family and Mrs. Maybrick started to get a divorce.

FEATURES OF DECISION BY STRIKE COMMISSION.

All awards made by commission to count from Nov. 1, 1902, and remain in force until April 1, 1906, except in case of sliding scale, which does not become effective until April 1, 1903.

Contract miners, engineers, firemen, and pump men to receive 10 per cent increase. Sliding scale from this rate to be based on selling price of coal and to affect all.

Engineers and firemen to work in eight-hour shifts.

All employees to have one day of rest a week without loss of pay.

Present methods of payment to be continued.

Board of conciliation for each of three districts to rule on all disputes between employers and workers.

No strikes or lockouts to be allowed during the attempts to adjust matters in dispute.

Miners are given the right to hire weighmen or checkmen, the company to pay them, holding out their salaries from workers' wages pro rata.

Compulsory investigation of all difficulties, but not compulsory arbitration.

Strict enforcement of the child labor laws.

Discontinuance of the coal and iron police.

Union is not given formal recognition and employers are declared entitled to hire men regardless of union. Men are forbidden to discriminate against non-union workers.

Individuals are denounced for the lawlessness and crime during the strike, but Mitchell and other leaders are exonerated of any blame.

Boycott is denounced as unjust and a weapon which should not be permitted.

Miners are said to average well in the matter of wages with other workers of the same grade.

The cost of the strike is estimated as follows:

To operators.....\$40,100,000

To mine employees.....25,000,000

To transportation companies.....23,000,000

Total.....\$88,100,000

Maybrick went to the races at Warral one day eleven years ago. He was caught in the rain and was taken sick with a high fever, which the doctors said was fatal on the following day. Mrs. Maybrick was addicted to the arsenic habit, which was unknown to his wife. During his illness he asked his nurse for some white powder, but she, knowing them to contain arsenic, refused.

While the nurse was away Maybrick asked his wife to get him the powder, which she did. She put the powder in a cup of beef tea at his direction, but while she was preparing this Maybrick fell asleep and never drank the liquid. He died thirteen days later. Brothers of Maybrick began the prosecution, which resulted in the conviction of Mrs. Maybrick.

The trial was a long one, and held the attention of England. Popular sympathy was with Mrs. Maybrick.

Sir Charles Russell conducted her defense ably, although given the case at a late hour, but the police had collected an overwhelming mass of circumstantial evidence, and after thirty-six minutes' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of death, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.



Of its 127 original plants the American Can Company has canned eighty-six.

Russia could also use freedom of the press, if the Czar should ask any one.

Is the Mississippi trying to show us what a twentieth century flood is like?

Czar Nicholas would like for once to take the role of advance agent of prosperity himself.

Grip has attacked members of the Supreme Court. Is there no way of punishing the germ for contempt?

A Michigan man 92 years old has taken a blushing bride of 83 summers. In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

One never can tell what a jury may do, but the Chicago coal barons doubtless breathe easier that their case was not left in the hands of the twelve men good and true.

In his tour of the courts of Europe President Francis of the St. Louis exposition is making a success that will stand comparison with the triumph of either J. Pierpont Morgan, Gen. Miles, Buffalo Bill or John Philip Sousa.

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS.

Country members of the Legislature are threatening to open up anew the whole question of assessed valuations under the revenue law and its tax rate corollaries.

Poor counties becoming bankrupt is the reason given for the agitation. Four of the seven counties in southern Illinois, according to Secretary of State Rose, cannot raise enough revenue for county purposes without the law requiring that the assessed valuation, the basis of the tax rate, shall be one-fifth of the full value. They have been compelled, it is asserted, to issue scrip, to issue bonds and to resort to other expedients, besides being required to pay more for that they buy than formerly because they are not doing business on a cash basis. They are asking that the assessed valuation be made one-third instead of one-fifth of full value. This question came up in the House Tuesday when the revenue committee reported unfavorably Mr. Bundy's bill providing for changing the assessed valuation from one-fifth to one-third of full value. After a spirited debate, in which notice was served on Cook County members that the country must have some relief in this direction, the House voted not to concur in the committee report and put the bill on the calendar, where it is sure of consideration. Representative Murray presented a memorial resolution on the late David T. Lister, of Springfield, a member of the House in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth and a member in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies. After eulogistic addresses by Messrs. Allen and Sherman the resolution was adopted.

The State civil service bill was left alive after another hard day. All through the morning session of the House and again from 2 to 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon it was the target for the amendment guns of hostile sharpshooters. It was hit a few times and, some of its friends think, badly crippled. The most important amendment added to the bill makes it inoperative unless adopted by a vote of the people at the next general election, or in 1904, and it must be adopted, the amendment says, by receiving "a majority of all votes cast at that election," and not by a majority of those voting on the question. Senator Humphrey's substitute charter resolution for Chicago was adopted by the Senate after a short debate. Senator Farnam's libel bill was advanced to third reading, Senator Rees' motion to strike out the sanction clause being defeated. The Senate bill, said to be more menacing to the Chicago Title and Trust Company than the original, was pushed ahead in the Senate. A new street railway franchise referendum bill, said to be endorsed by Mayor Harrison of Chicago, was introduced in the House.

The State civil service bill, with its referendum rider, went to third reading Thursday for final vote some time the following week. Efforts to take off the referendum section failed, and with that effort, desire to amend it further ended. The House passed the supreme judicial reappointment bill. This is the bill which changes the fourth Supreme Court district so as to make it a Republican district. Judge Carter, who sits on the Supreme bench from that district, is a Republican, and his term expires this year. The game bill, which practically all of the sportsmen's associations and hunting clubs have been working for, had to run for its life from amendments. Over in the Senate Chicago park bills were to the front, several of them relating to South Park affairs having been passed. The affairs of the Chicago drainage board and the State canal were in the Senate and House committees, and the work done indicated breakers ahead for the drainage board.

The Senate did no business Friday for the reason that all but two members were absent on a trip of inspection at the Joliet penitentiary. In the House the session was devoted to the uninteresting business of advancing bills on the calendar from first to second reading, so that they will be before the House for discussion, amendment and advancement for passage the following week.

No business was transacted in the Senate at its session Monday afternoon, but two members, Senators Rees and Fowler, being present. Less than twenty members of the House were present when that body met. The proceedings were unimportant.

Bills Introduced—House. By Representative Church—Reducing the maximum charges for storage and handling of grain in public warehouses of class A to one-half of 1 cent per bushel the first five days and for each five days thereafter one-eighth of 1 cent per bushel. When the grain is damp or liable to early damage the charge shall be 1 cent per bushel for the first ten days and one-quarter of 1 cent per bushel for each additional five days.

By Representative Samuelson—Providing that railroad employees on all passenger trains shall be deputy sheriffs in all counties as a safeguard in case of train robberies, wrecks, riots, etc.

Fred Brickson, fixing the maximum rate of telephone charges in the city of Chicago.

By Mr. Donoghue—Authorizing cities to own and operate street railways. This bill permits a city to take over any street railway on vote of the people and lease it to a private corporation for a term of not exceeding twenty years. No bonds shall be issued for the purpose of securing the street railway, unless authorized by a two-thirds vote.

By Mr. Geishke—Compelling fire insurance companies to pay full amount of policies in case of loss.

S. D. Erickson, 277, authorizing the commissioners of Lincoln and South parks to connect Lincoln park with Grant park by building a boulevard over the submerged land of Lake Michigan.

By Mr. Hinds—Creating board of control of three, elective by people, to have charge of State charitable institutions.

Mr. McManaman, amending the compulsory education law by providing that all children between the ages of 10 and 14 years shall attend school for a period of not less than 110 days in each year.

By S. D. Erickson—Appropriating \$5,000 for relief of destitutes in northern Sweden and Finland. By unanimous consent this bill was sent to second reading.

By Mr. Noble—Amending anti-trust law so as to put board of underwriters of Chicago out of business.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN.



ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Spanish government at New Orleans levied 12 per cent tariff on foreign cargoes of American goods brought down the Mississippi and transferred to ocean vessels.

A proclamation forbidding foreigners to reside or do business in Cuba was issued by the captain general at Havana.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The empire of Brazil and the republic of Argentina were said to have declared war on each other.

Texas citizens revolted against the Mexican government.

Contributions were asked by the American Colonization Society to help in transporting all negroes back to Africa.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

News that British troops had occupied the Mosquito strip between the United States and caused a protest that the Monroe doctrine was being violated.

Gold shipments from California for the preceding month were said to have aggregated \$3,700,000.

Gen. Santa Ana, exiled dictator of Mexico, started for that country to resume control in response to popular demand.

Honduras and Guatemala declared war on each other, and rebellion broke out in Argentina.

Prediction was made that black dress coats would go out of style within six months and colored garments take their place.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

All but thirty-five members of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois regiment were reported to have deserted at Cairo.

Three thousand bales of Illinois cotton, raised in Washington County and baled in Chicago, were sold at Boston for 87 1/2 cents, and were applied as the beginning of "another great Illinois industry."

Milford, Ind., citizens armed themselves with shotguns and revolvers to resist being drafted into the United army, while Decatur and Shelby County residents declared they would refuse to fight.

Beef was quoted at \$1 a pound in Richmond, Va.; pork at \$1.25; butter, \$3; eggs, \$2 a dozen; calico, \$2 a yard; ready made coats, \$100 each; wool hats, \$30 each; boots, \$20 a pair.

Col. Black of the Thirty-seventh Illinois regiment, in a speech to the Chicago Board of Trade, urged its members to imitate the Boston tea party and throw the Chicago Times, "neek and heels," into Lake Michigan.

Correspondents with Gen. Grant's army predicted Vicksburg would fall before April 1.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Resolutions congratulating Spain on the establishment of a republic were transmitted from Congress to Gen. Sikes, United States representative at Madrid.

Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers ran their engines off the track, tapped water tanks, and throw emery on the bearings of running trains, because the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad refused to discharge a non-union engineer.

It was reported a new American State would be established on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande river, with San Luis as its capital.

Chicago real estate agents advertised choice residence sites on the north end of Lincoln Park at \$100 a front foot, and at \$75 a front foot a half mile farther north.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Washington newspapers declared Robert T. Lincoln the first Secretary of War since Jefferson Davis to completely master the details of his department.

Johan Most and 1,200 followers celebrated the Paris commune with a parade in New York City, and predictions that Germany would soon be overwhelmed with a revolution and Bismarck "obliterated."

Work was begun on the Brooklyn anchorage of the new East river bridge.

Benians tried to blow up Sir Charles Dilke and the local government board at London with dynamite, but failed to kill any one, although wrecking a part of the building and destroying several nearby residences.

Money rates reached 35 per cent at New York, and Secretary of the Treasury Folger was asked by New York bankers to anticipate the May interest payments.

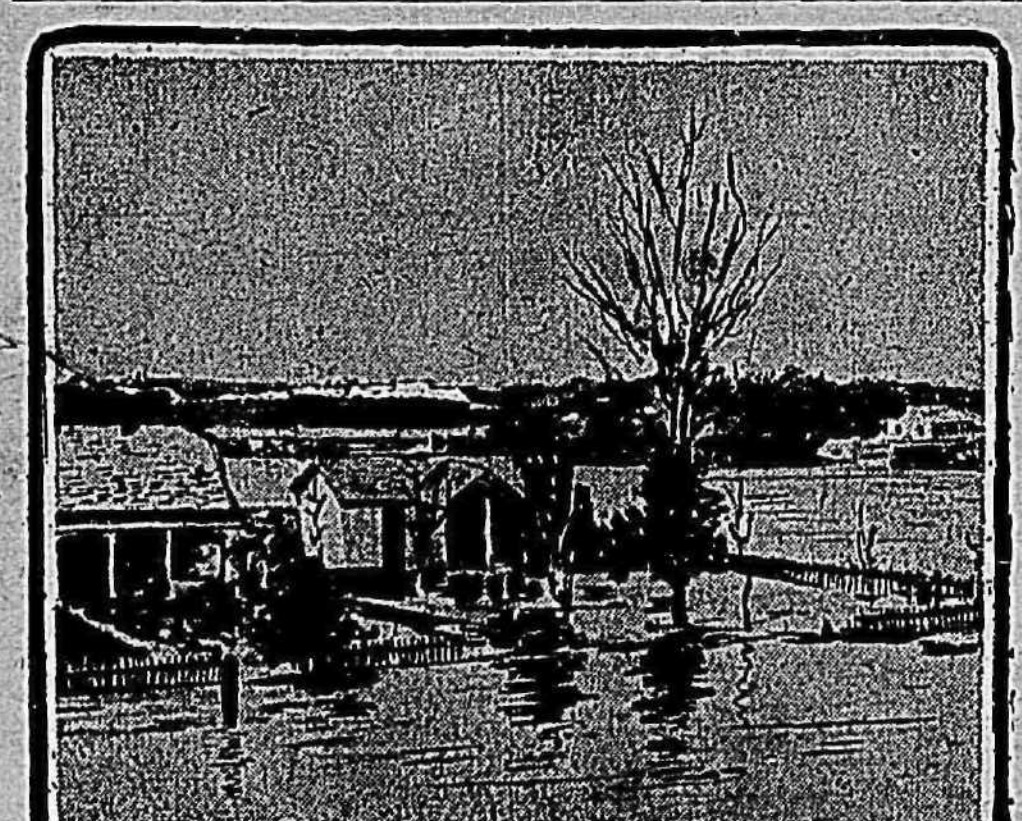
An international alliance against anarchists, socialists, nihilists and "other enemies of society" was proposed in England, although it was declared the United States would oppose it.

TEN YEARS AGO.

Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, announced at Washington that he had perfected a flying machine, in which gasoline would be used as fuel and steam would be generated by four copper boilers.

An investigation of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal trust was started by the Minnesota Legislature under Senator Ignatius Donnelly.

The Kansas Trust and Mortgage Company, of which ex-Senator John J. Ingalls was president, failed for \$800,000.



COMPLETELY SURROUNDED WITH WATER AND HOMES DESERTED.

of the levees, and hundreds of men at each place are working to save the levees.

Appeals are pouring in from all directions for aid by those who have taken refuge on high points along the river, and who are now surrounded by the water. All local packets have gone astir to the rescue business, but their capacity is completely overtaxed, and they are unable to respond to all demands that are received.

MAY HAVE KILLED THIRTY-FOUR.

Negro "Herb Doctor's" Case Produces Star-Hitting Evidence.

Philadelphia police authorities have directed the opening of thirty-four graves, having obtained evidence which leads them to believe that George Hossey, the negro "herb doctor," is responsible for at least that many deaths. Hossey is in jail as an accessory to the murder of William G. Danze, whose widow is charged with having administered to her husband slow poison given by three negro.

This case is assuming proportions far beyond the comprehension of those connected with it at the time Hossey was arrested. The real investigation is only beginning, and before it proceeds much farther startling developments will come. There may be several arrests, but they are not likely to come before the bodies exhumed have been examined by the chemists.

Detectives are searching for a white woman who is alleged to have represented Hossey in the preliminary dealings with his patrons.

Seventy letters, written mostly by women, have been found in the home of Hossey. These letters are said to be of an incriminating nature. They vary little in their terms, and it is asserted, show that Hossey charged \$100 for every case. Some of the letters point to payment of the fee in installments.

Deputy Sheriff Childs, Pennsylvania, Fla., shot and killed William Stillwater, who was trying to escape from jail.

The blacksmiths, boiler-makers and machinists formerly in the employ of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company have declared their strike and boycott off.

Police Chief Jolby, Nome, Alaska, shot and killed Patrolman Samuel James, who had been suspended. James tackled him.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of Cincinnati has accepted the position of director general of the Israel N. W. Israel endowment and committee of the Hebrew Union College.

and Board of Lady Managers of the exposition, State and foreign commissions to the World's Fair and many other distinguished persons will take part in the event.

A public holiday season will be proclaimed, continuing for three days—April 30, May 1 and 2. Major Gen. Henderson C. Corbin will be the grand marshal and over 5,000 government troops and 10,000 members of the National Guard will attend the ceremonies in uniform and participate in the grand parades.

THE NEWS.
A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.
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Any Paper Published in the State.
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

The Washington postoffice requires 462 clerks while Cleveland, with greater revenues, requires but 185. The entire difference is due to the franking privilege accorded Government officials.

The President may call an extra session of Congress but it will not be before the 15 of November and will be called then only to get the Cuban treaty legislation out of the way of the regular session.

Forty acres of pure plaster of Paris have just been discovered in Oklahoma. The gypsum had been converted into plaster by forest fire.

There seems to have been a rise in rivers correspond with the recent slump in prices. Both are due to too much rain.

Senator Depew, in his speech on the Panama Canal Treaty, exploded the idea that railroads were opposed to the isthmian.

President is disappointed at the result to the Cuban treaty, as is Cuba.

Entry supplies five sixths of the cotton in the British mills.

Senator Spooner left Senator Morgan's opposition to the canal treaty with "not a leg to stand on."

Senator Tillman will press his financial bill, in a reform, next session and the Fowler bill.

With both parties ratified the extra session of the Senate will not have been in vain.

JUST WHAT TILLMAN WANTED

How Senator Tillman Stole South Carolina Statesman's Thunder.

Senator Depew wanted to break into the Senate debate to continue his speech on the Panama Canal bill, but other Senators were giving the floor, and it looked as if it would be some time before he would be successful.

Meanwhile his stomach began to inform him that it was time to lunch. He called a page to him and whispered in his ear. The page disappeared, and Depew walked into the marble room. A few minutes later the page reappeared with a tray loaded down with four big ham sandwiches. The Senator kept one eye glued to an opening in one of the frosted glass doors of the Senate chamber, while his right hand made sundry excursions to the vicinity of the platter.

Had an opportunity occurred the New Yorker would have left his lunch unfinished, broken through the door, and demanded recognition, but as it was he was left to conclude his little feast without having to interrupt himself.

When he finally wiped his hands scarcely a crumb was left of the four sandwiches.

Later on, when Depew finally got the floor, he talked pretty much about everything except statehood. He spent some time in wandering along the banks of the Nile. Senator Tillman had been waiting anxiously to make a speech on the negro question, and on re-entering the chamber after a brief absence asked: "What's Depew talking on?"

"Africa," said Senator Spooner.

"Why," replied Tillman, "that's just what I want to speak on."—Washington Correspondence Baltimore Herald.

STRAIN TOO MUCH FOR MOODY.

Giving a Dinner Brought on an Attack of Nervous Prostration.

President Roosevelt is having a great deal of fun with Secretary Moody these days. He tells his little joke to every member of Congress who visits the white house.

"My secretary of the navy has broken down," says the President to his callers. "Moody has nervous prostration and his doctors have sent him on a month's sea voyage."

"Overwork," naturally asks the visitor.

"No, the heavy round of social duties. He cannot stand much. He gave one dinner and that completely unnerved him. He gave it at the hotel, where everything was got up for him. Mrs. Dewey invited all the guests. He had a guard of marines to see that everything was all right. He did not do a thing but eat the dinner. Since then he has been in a state of collapse. It is wonderful how delicate these bachelors are."

Then the president laughs loud and long.

Have You Criminal Eyes?

A Russian savant lays claim to a discovery for detecting criminals. According to M. Karloff, you can tell a criminal by the color of his eyes. Murderers and thieves have maroon or reddish brown eyes, tramps light blue, and so forth. M. Karloff has classified eyes into families and has drawn up rules which he declares to be infallible. Honest folk have dark gray or blue eyes.

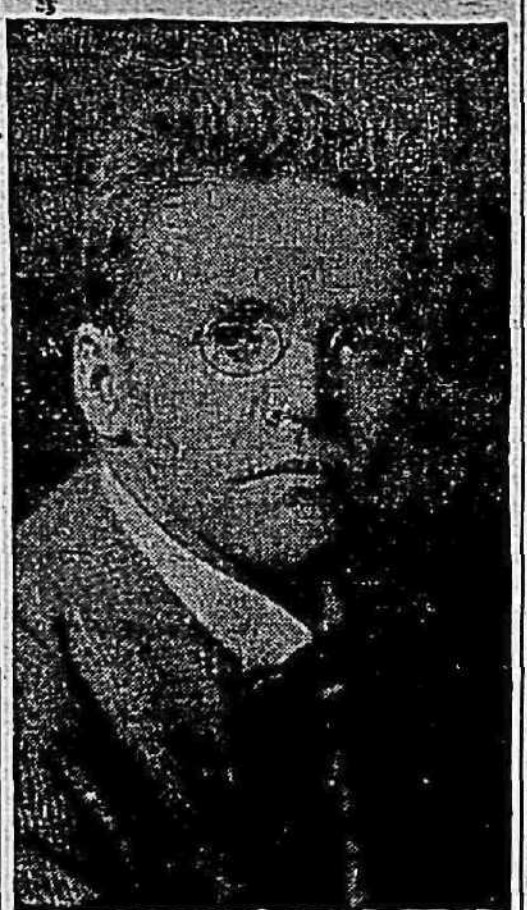
FIGHT STILL BITTER

Between the Drainage District and the Valley People of the State.

REFERENDUM CLAUSE IS HANDY

It Enables the Members of the Legislature to Avoid Responsibility for Certain Measures.

Springfield, Ills., March 24.—The adoption of the referendum amendment to the civil service bill last week has suggested to members of the general assembly who desire to avoid responsibility for measures concerning which they are in doubt a convenient



FRANCIS W. PARKER.

method of escape. Already propositions to tack referendum clauses on a number of bills have been suggested.

It has been discovered that there is a disposition among the assemblymen to dodge bills for the creation of new state boards and, naturally enough, the majority of proposed referendum clauses pertain to measures of this character. It is pretty generally conceded that the state boards and commissions, whether justly or unjustly, are becoming unpopular in the state. This feeling has always pervaded the minority party and some years ago an attempt was made to proscribe it by the formation of what are known as bi-partisan boards. These boards give the minority party representation.

The Feeling Has Changed.

For a time the bi-partisan board had the desired effect and there was much less complaint among members of the minority party. Recently, however, the feeling has changed, and during the present session the unusual circumstances of a minority senator protesting against minority representation on a state board has been presented.

This occurred in one of the senate committees which had under consideration a bill for the creation of a public accounting board. The bill provided that not more than two members of the same political party be appointed to the board and Senator Rees, of Sangamon county, registered an objection to the proposition.

"The bi-partisan board," said the senator, "looks very well on paper, but my observation of it is anything but flattering to the practice of having minority representatives appointed to positions of this sort. Usually the man selected is some fellow who has settled the Democratic ship. He does not represent the Democratic party, for if he did the Republicans would not have him."

Interest in this week's session of the assembly is centering on the old-time fight between the Chicago Sanitary District and the people who live in the Illinois valley. It was thought some years ago that the trouble between the drainage district and the valley people had been settled. But recent developments have made it even more bitter than it has been in the past. The situation has not been improved by the proposition to abandon the Illinois and Michigan canal. The canal commissioners accuse the sanitary district of being responsible for the war on the canal and they are doing everything in their power to balk the plans of the drainage commission.

Attitude of the Valley Members.

An indication of the extent to which the drainage fight has gone is given by the attitude of the valley members toward a proposition to enlarge the Chicago sanitary district. This proposition is to annex Calumet and the city of Evanston to the district. Under ordinary circumstances the proposed annexation would not interest the valley people, but since the subject has been agitated they have taken a hand in the matter. The house committee on waterways and drainage has the bill under consideration and it is to come up tomorrow. Chairman Kleeaman expected to get the bill out last week but he was balked by Mr. Browne, of La Salle county. The latter expressed the sentiments of the valley people by declaring that the bill should not be reported to the house until his constituency had been satisfied concerning the future conduct of the canal commissioners in reference to the valley.

"If you want to kill this bill," menacingly declared Mr. Browne, "you will report it out at this time. I

have been trying to ascertain something about your engineering plans and I have not been able to find anyone who is willing to give me the required information. Unless we know what this district purposes, we shall fight this bill."

Corporate Interests Alarmed.

Corporate interests of the state, and especially the railroad companies, have become alarmed over the disposition of the house members to favor legislation, adversely affecting their interests. There are a number of bills known as "regulators" on the calendar and there is a determined disposition to pass some of them. The action of the house committee on judicial department and practice, in reporting out a bill to raise the limit of death damages to \$15,000, is an indication of the feeling that exists in the house. The committee on corporations had three bills of this character before it, but showed little disposition to act on them. As a result a majority of the members of the committee on judicial department and practice decided to assume jurisdiction on the question, and under the leadership of Messrs. Wilkerson and Church they prepared the \$15,000 limit bill and ordered it reported to the house.

The limit bill will affect railroads more seriously than any other class of corporations in the state, and the railroads are not in the best of standing at the present moment. A recent hearing before the railroad and warehouse commission disclosed the fact that there were many inequalities in the railroad freight rates in the state and that a number of cities were not securing advantages given to others. As a result of this hearing the railroad and warehouse commission decided to make a sweeping reduction in its schedules, amounting to something like twenty-five per cent decrease. The railroads have threatened to fight this reduction in the courts and this has had the result of arousing a spirit of resentment against them, especially among representatives from cities which feel that they have been discriminated against.

Victory for Senator Parker.

Senator Francis W. Parker has achieved a considerable victory for his advanced theories of state government by the advancement of his public accounting bill. When Mr. Parker came to Springfield his theories were received with derision. He opposed the senate organization and this did not add to his popularity. Recently, however, his fellow senators have become more considerate of him and have come to recognize his earnestness and his ability. It is now said that his public accounting bill is in a fair way to become a law.

In a general way the law provides for general supervision of all moneys paid out by the state and abolishes the system of appropriating lump sums and permitting the money to be expended as the various departments, commissions and boards see fit. Many members believe that the proposed system will be even more effective in improving the public service than the proposed civil service bill.

Considerable interest attaches to the report to be submitted this week by the senate committee on licenses on the local option bill introduced into the general assembly at the instance of the Illinois Anti-Saloon league. A bitter fight against the measure has been made by the Illinois Liquor Dealers' Protective association, the brewers, bottlers, cooper and other tradesmen or associations allied in the manufacture, sale or disposition of intoxicants in the state. One amendment was submitted to the measure by the league that caused its introduction and the opposition has taken this action as the basis for their stand that the bill is unfair and filled with blunders. Discussing this subject William H. Anderson, secretary and attorney for the Anti-Saloon league, said:

Matter That Was Overlooked.

"Shortly after the introduction of the bill we discovered that we had overlooked the fact that if a portion of a ward or precinct which had become anti-saloon territory should be annexed to another ward or precinct there would be no way in which this portion could reverse its vote. We prepared and placed in the hands of the proper parties in each branch of the assembly, over a month ago, an amendment fully covering this point, which should be offered at the proper time."

"It is not true that I admitted the bill is full of blunders. I expressly said, in response to a question from the committee, that we are entirely satisfied with the bill as it is, but, as we have no desire to take any unfair advantage of any person, we offer this amendment ourselves. When the advocates of the bill said at the hearing that they want the bill 'as it is,' they meant, as was well understood from the questions asked, that they want every vital feature left intact, but we are content with any reasonable phraseology which fully secures our object."

In Favor of the Law.

Educational authorities of the state take exception to statements made by several members of the general assembly that the country people of the state are arrayed against the proposition for the consolidation of district schools. In support of their claim the supporters of the measure embodying this feature point to educational publications and to country newspapers all over the state containing editorial comment upon the subject. With scarcely a single exception, every newspaper that has taken up the subject in its editorial columns has declared in favor of the proposed law.

S. LEIGH CALL.

HEALTH LAWS IN ENGLAND.

Physician Satisfied They Have Been Productive of Good.

Everybody by this time is familiar with the pronouncement of science that spitting is a habit, which, apart from its unpleasant nature, is fraught, in the case of consumptive persons, with great danger to the nation at large. Something must have been accomplished in the way of lessening the practice from the advice to refrain from it, legibly displayed in public "places," from tramcars to postoffices. Local laws are also in operation for the punishment of those who offend.

A Liverpool investigation showed that of 105 "samples" of expectoration examined five contained virulent, that is, active bacilli of tuberculosis. I am at least glad to see the condition of railway carriages is beginning to receive attention. They are "places" much requiring attention in this respect. A fine of 15s. each was inflicted on two men at Port the other day for spitting in a railway carriage. The prosecution was undertaken by the county council of Glamorgan. All such legislation is not only needed, but its beneficial effect will not be limited to suppressing a nuisance. Through the operation of the law the thoughts of the nation will be directed toward the prevention of disease, and this alone must be regarded as an eminently desirable result.—Dr. Andrew Wilson in the London Chronicle.

One of Ochiltree's Stories.

Col. James E. Jones considers that the late Thomas P. Ochiltree was one of the bravest men that ever trod in shoe leather. "Why," said Col. Jones, "I remember that in one battle the colonel's cavalry regiment was directed to assault a battery that was causing much trouble. Ochiltree ordered an advance, and when he found himself at the mouth of the bristling cannon he looked around and saw his men were not following. He galloped back and denounced them."

"Were you not afraid?" he was asked.

"Afraid? Thunder! No," was his reply, "but fifteen minutes after I returned to our camp my horse dropped dead of heart disease."—New York Times.

Woman to Model McKinley Bust.

A bust of President McKinley is to be executed by Mrs. Emma Cadwallader Gull, an Ohio woman, who was honored by the German government with the order for the two statues, "Speech" and "Electricity," now adorning the Berlin postoffice. The Ohio senate has recently appropriated \$3,000 for the McKinley bust.

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HAND BOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

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THE STATE BANK OF ANTIOCH
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Is now established in their new banking building. In addition to a general banking business, they will shortly have

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to rent to private parties. In connection with same a separate room has been furnished for the convenience of the public. The list of stockholders number nearly 70, represent many interests and is a guarantee of the safety and solidity of this institution.

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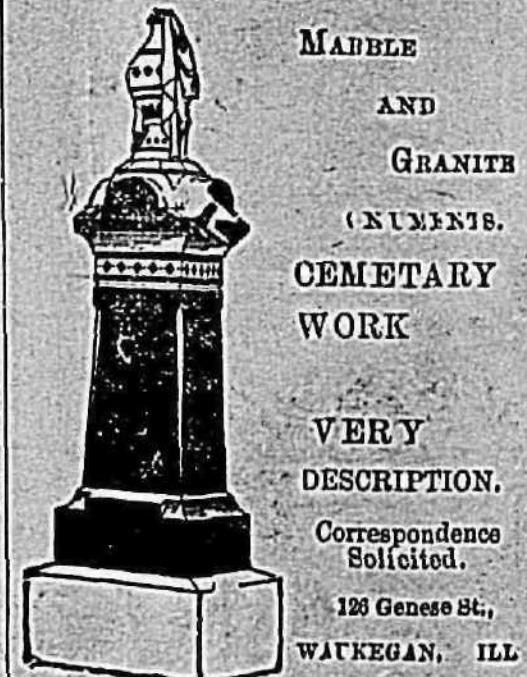
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Of me, as I will not be undersold, considering quality. We want your orders and guarantee prices and goods.
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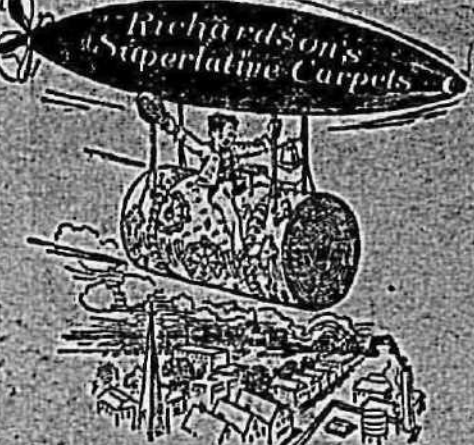
TRUCK Farming IN THE SOUTH.

Does Truck Farming in the South pay? Write the undersigned for a free copy of Illinois Central Circular No. 3 and note what is said concerning it.

J. F. Merry, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque, Ia.

JOHN J. McDOUGALL,
Veterinary Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.

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AGENTS WANTED

OUT THEY GO to organize and sell our North Dakota land on commission \$5 to \$12 per acre. Best kind of a seller. Safe, substantial. **Wm. H. Brown & Co.,** Mandan, N. D., and 131 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Mention this paper when you write

THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

Reports from the New Thunder Mountain Gold Fields grow steadily better. There will undoubtedly be a great rush into the district this year. Last year the news concerning the new discovery of free-milling ore had only begun to leak out and before October more than 20,000 claims were filed.

From every quarter there will be people going to Thunder Mountain, and all will want reliable information as to the best route and how soon the trail will be open. Many who cannot go will want to invest in a good property there, and the time to do that is now when money is needed for mine equipment.

The Thunder Mountain Gold Mining and Milling Company has a splendid property of 120 acres, across which there is a tremendous vein of free-milling ore 30 feet wide and running right into Rainbow Peak. Mr. Charles J. Perkins, General Manager of the Company, spent all last summer in the district. He is now at the Company's eastern offices in New York, where he will remain until some time in May purchasing equipment and describing the property to all who wish to buy shares. He also possesses full information regarding the district and makes it a point to answer all questions about it, without charge, so that all who are interested may write and get this information free and at first hand.

The Company which Mr. Perkins represents made its first public offering of stock in January, and so many subscriptions have been received that a great deal of the equipment for the mine has been purchased and prepared for shipment as soon as the way is opened for travel.

It is estimated that fully three millions of dollars of machinery and equipment is now on the way to Thunder Mountain for various companies. One of the companies sold stock a year ago at 50 cents a share and now it is not to be bought for \$8.00 per share. Thirty other mines are opened and are getting into richer ore every day.

The property which this Company owns is second to none in the district, and the more one learns about it and the officers the greater the desire becomes to own some of its stock. For information regarding it, price of shares, etc., write to
THUNDER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY,
New York Life Building, New York City.

Haunted.

There came a whisper in the night,
A little cry across the years,
And I who heard, in deep afright,
Awakened with unnumbered fears.

"It is some deed that I have done,
Some sin I wrought long, long ago;
But hush! am I the only one?
Then wherefore am I troubled so?"

"For all men do some evil deed,
And all men falter—some may fall;
Do ghosts of selfishness and greed
Come back, O God! to haunt them all?"

"Mayhap some waywardness was mine
In vanished days; mayhap I fell,
Must I now drink the bitter brine
Must I see eyes that gleam from hell?"

Then came a whisper through the night,
A little cry across the years,
And I who heard, in deep afright,
Listened with wild, unnumbered fears.

"I am the ghost of that pure deed
You might have done, but did not do;
I am the ghost of that good seed
You might have sown when life was new."

"And this it is that haunts you now—
That dead undone, that seed unsown;
Too late, too late, to take the plow,
The Spring is gone, the May is flown!"

And this I heard amid the night—
This voice that called across the years;
And when the dawn came, silver white,
I was companioned with my tears.

—Charles H. Towne in Sunday School Times.

Just Provocation.

A good old Quaker was milking a cow whose lively disposition often tried his patience severely. On this occasion, she managed to overturn the pail, which was nearly full. The old man arose in righteous indignation and said: "I will not kick thee, neither will I beat thee, but I will twist thy durn tail."

Japan to Use British Engines.
The Japanese have decided to use British engines on their state railways.

Nothing has ever equalled it.
Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's New Discovery
For Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and All Throat and Lung Troubles.
A Perfect Cure for All Throat and Lung Troubles.
Money back if it fails. Trial Bottle free.

ADJOINING TOWNS

LAKE VILLA.

Mrs. Jay Ray visited here a short time last week.

Mrs. O. M. Lyons was a Grayslake caller Monday.

Little Helen Kerr has a light form of scarlet fever.

Remember the Musical Hunt tonight with Miss Helen MacLean.

Our teachers attended the teacher's meeting at Grayslake Saturday.

Mrs. Pierce of Chicago, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. M. S. Miller.

Mrs. M. Farrier, of Chicago, spent last week with Mrs. Frank Jones.

Miss Florence Watson is home from Rochester Academy for a vacation.

Ben Schram has had his barber shop remodeled, and a pool table placed there.

Mrs. Jerome Burnett, of Antioch, called on her daughter, Mrs. Willon, last Monday.

Miss Mabel Hamlin is at work in L. W. Rowling's store this week in place of Jas. Kerr.

L. W. Rowling had his store repainted on the inside last week. J. Drury, of Antioch did the work.

The Current Events Club meets today with Mrs. O. B. Hawlin. The ladies are very much interested in their work and the club is very popular. The following is the program for today: Outline of The Eternal City, Mrs. Douglas; History, Mrs. Nicol; Reconstruction 1877-1897, Current Events Mrs. Darnstable.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

There was a large attendance at the Teachers' meeting here on Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. Palmer entertained her mother, Mrs. Spalding, of Milton, Wis.

Mrs. A. R. Reil and daughter Hazel visited at Burlington the first of the week.

Miss Alma Hendee is still ill and unable to teach, and Miss Guineith Rich is teaching in her room.

Miss Mamie Joyce, of Chicago, and Miss Minnie Lux, of Antioch, were guests of Mrs. Higley on Saturday.

The Burgey concert given at the church on Friday evening was very good, all acting their parts well.

Mrs. L. E. Bicknam has been spending a few days in Milwaukee where Mr. Bicknam has been working.

Doolittle & White have leased their east store to L. Reynolds, of Chicago, who will open a gent's furnishing store.

Mr. and Mrs. Felter will move into one of Mr. Robinson's houses east of the track as soon as vacated by Mr. Blanchard.

On early Monday forenoon occurred the death of the seven months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kapple, after a short illness of lung fever.

Remember the handkerchief bazaar at the Woodman hall, April 2nd 1903. Supper served from five to eight program following.

Miss Josie Douce moved on Tuesday into the rooms which she reserved in her house, and is now entertaining her friend Miss Winifred Combs, of Oak Park.

O. Richardson and family left on Monday for Denver, being unable to go last week on account of the death of Mr. Richardson's father, which occurred last week Wednesday.

The caucus held here on Saturday was very largely attended. B. J. Loftus received the nomination for supervisor, A. W. Harvey assessor, Emory Adams clerk, J. Christian collector.

Lila Coats passed away at her home here on Monday after an illness of many weeks with articular rheumatism. Lila was seven years of age and a most patient little sufferer. The funeral services were held at the church Wednesday afternoon and the remains were taken to Walworth for burial. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of all.

The Earthly Facts.

A story told of Lord Holt, who was lord chief justice of England in the eighteenth century, shows what a deadly enemy to wild superstition a sense of fact may be. A man presented himself to Lord Holt and said: "A spirit came to me from the other world and told me that in your next case you must enter a plea of non pros."—that is, refusal to prosecute.

Lord Holt looked at the man a moment and then smiled.

"Do you believe that such a message is wise for a human being to obey?"

"It is absolute."

"And do you believe that the messenger had a full knowledge of the law of England?"

"Yes, and of all the law. By following this heaven-given advice you will be doing justice."

"Well, you tell your messenger if he comes again that he should have sent his message to the attorney general. The lord chief justice of England never prosecutes, and if the spirit knew anything about the English law he would know a simple thing like that."

Big English Trust.

The Calico Printers' Association is one of the biggest trusts in England. It includes 63 different firms.

Bereft.

I passed the window where she used to sit
With quickened step, I knew she was not there;
This was the time her lamp was always lit,
And she sat busy with her needle's care.

For those she loved; and oft, by happy chance,
She would look down and give me chery glance.

Such busy hands! Such tender, loving heart
That made of service crown and happiness,
Her sunny glance helped me to do my part,
With more desire to lighten and to bless.

Those the dear, father gives into my care,
With whom the joys and griefs of life I share.

All undisturbed by anxious fear or care
Her faithful love gives holy service yet,
The heaven that holds her we shall long to share;
In its clear light, O heavenly Father, let

Our love for her in its deep truth appear,
Unattained by all its selfish blemish here.

But oh! "the vanished hand," the sweet "hallowed voice!"
For us the bitter loss, for her the gain!
In all her peace and rest I would rejoice;
But as I homeward pass, her window's pane

Will have no light for me, no happy smile;
Ah! I must pass some other way awhile—
Isidor D. French, in the Boston Transcript.

THOUGHT THE CATSUP GOOD.

And Not Until Next Morning Did He Know What He Had Taken.

Mr. Robinson is inordinately fond of catsup. When he went into the pantry just before going to bed it was for the purpose of getting a sandwich for he was hungry.

"Where's the catsup?" he called to his wife, after he had found the pile of sandwiches.

"It's there on the shelf. Do you want a light?" his wife replied.

"No," said Robinson, as he groped in the dark until he found a bottle.

He pulled out the cork, poured a lot on the sandwich and then began eating.

"That's good catsup," he said to his wife as he was going to bed, "but it has a peculiar flavor."

In the morning, when Mrs. Robinson went to the pantry, she gasped. Then she ran out to where her husband was sitting ready for breakfast.

"Well, I never!" she exclaimed. "Gus Robinson, do you know what you did?"

"Did?" said Robinson. "What do you mean?"

"Why, you silly man," replied the wife, "you poured cough medicine on your sandwich, and thought it was catsup."

THIS HOLDS THE RECORD.

Southern Men Tell of Some Wonderful Railroad Traveling.

A group of railroad men were talking about the fastest rides they ever experienced, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. One man in relating his experiences, said: "Across bayous and through marshes we rushed like mad. When we reached the Rigolets the most remarkable thing I ever saw took place. The train was traveling so fast it sucked the water up behind it as it rushed across the trestle, and I could hear the fishes groan as we flew over this neck of the gulf. Most remarkable thing I ever saw in the way of fast runs."

And he lapsed into silence.

"I am glad you reminded me of that run," said another member of the group. "I had forgotten the incident. I can vouch for all you say, for I was on the back end of the last coach, and the water which was sucked in behind the train by the vacuum almost washed me overboard, but I held on all right, and when we made the crossing and the waters had receded, I picked up on the platform of the rear coach the finest bunch of fish I ever saw. They were no doubt the fish you heard groaning."

Why Hewitt Did Not Retire.

The fact that some rich men, who are amply able to retire from business, remain in the harness simply because they can't get out was illustrated in the continuous business career of Abram S. Hewitt.

"Why don't you retire from active business?" he was asked one day. This referred more particularly to his iron interests. "I can't get out," he answered. "At least, I can't get out on terms which I feel it would be honorable to accept. I had a chance some time ago to sell out our Toronto works, but the condition was that they should be closed down permanently. This would have thrown about 500 of our men out of work; people who had been with us for years, and many of whom bought little homes in Trenton. I could not accept such terms, so here I am, with the burden yet on my shoulders, and I suppose death alone will relieve me of it."—Kansas City Journal.

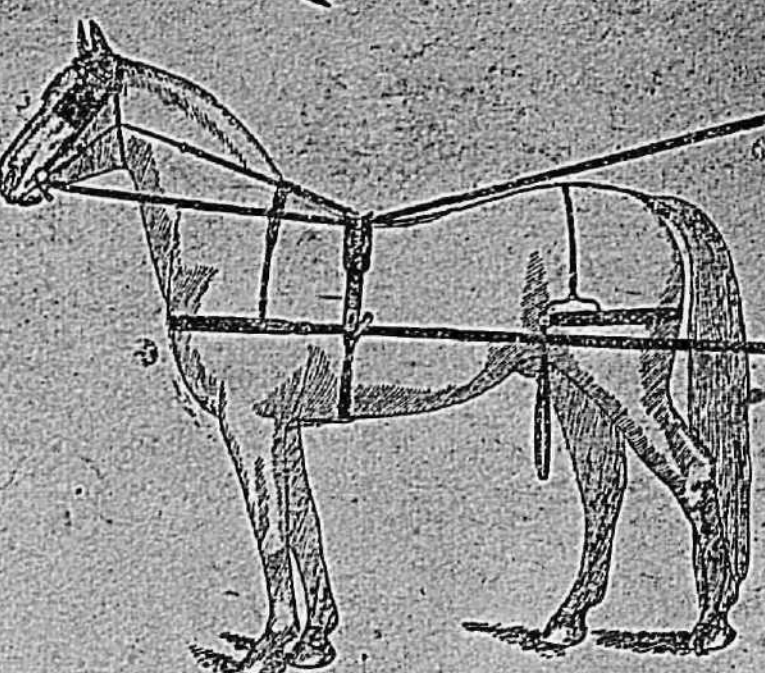
Yale Benefactor in Need.

By giving to Yale's library an exceptional collection of Russian and Slavic literature and more recently a small library on music, the late J. Sumner Smith of New Haven, Conn. (Yale, 1853), so far impoverished his fortunes that Yale graduates have taken steps to raise a fund for the aid of his widow. Recent losses have made inroads upon her own modest fortune.

Wait Till You're Colder.

If you get mad at a man, make up your mind what you're going to say, and then don't say it.—Baltimore News.

HARNESS!



Two Sets New Double Harness for

\$20.00 Each

....AT....

SABIN & WEBB'S

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

CALL AND EXAMINE

HE HAD GOT AWAY.

Widow's Prey Chooses the Lesser of Two Evils.

Where I had stopped to water my horse by a good-sized water pond an old woman was sitting with a determined look on her lean visage and a good-sized hickory club in her knotted hand; she halted me as I was about to ride away, and I stopped to see what she wanted.

"Stranger," said she, "how long kin a man kitter stay under water?"

"The average," replied I, "is about a minute, but exceptional cases have been known when they have stayed under longer."

"Well, this is one o' them there exceptional cases."

"The record, I believe, is four minutes."

"Not longer'n that?"

"No, certainly not longer. Why do you ask?"

"Well—yeh know Josh Birdsell?"

"No, I don't believe I do."

"Well, Josh has been settin' up with me a-holdin' han'-fer nigh on three years now. Stranger, wouldn't yeh 'low from that that he had serious intentions?"

"I certainly would."

"That's what I 'lowed, an' when he come over ter my house this mornin' an' 'lowed that he was figgerin' on marryin' the Widder Benson—wall, that's when it come off! He lit inter the road a-movin' an' with me jest clost enuff ter tech his coat-tails, but not clost enuff ter git a hold onto 'em. Thet's about all, 'ceptin' when he got this fur-an' could feel my breath onto his neck he dived inter the water yere, an' I ben waitin' fer him ever sence."

"Why! He must be drowned!"

"Dye reckon?"

"Why, he must be."

"Then yeh don't reckon they's any use o' my waitin' any longer?"

"I should think not!"

"Then I reckon I'll be joggin' along. Nice day."—Houston Post.

Salt Water Kills Snakes.

Owing to the scarcity of fresh water in the district of Colao, Victoria, Australia, large numbers of snakes sought refuge in Lake Beac recently. The salt water, however, killed thousands of the reptiles, whose lifeless bodies were found lying about the shores of the lake.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.

When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and one dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember this name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., on every bottle.

Not "Equally Good."

His attention has been called to Brewer's Readers' Handbook as a comprehensive book of reference, and it was with the intention of buying this compendium that a well known citizen went into a store the other day and began rummaging among the books. Not finding it, he turned to the clerk, a young and inexperienced fellow and inquired:

"Have you a Brewer's Handbook?"

The latter fumbled nervously around for a while and then, producing a small volume, said:

"We don't have any book of that title, but I have one here that may be of equal service to you. It is the 'Bartenders' Guide.'"

LITTLE COINS OF SENTIMENT.

Immense Amount of Treasures Stowed Away.

A little girl just converted from a fever had grown tired of the assortment of curios that she had heaped in the possession of her family, and begged for something to look upon. Finally, after days of nurse to divert, the tired child brought out a little pocket which yielded an old-fashioned three-cent piece, a two-cent piece, nickel and two pennies.

"This," said the mother, "belonged to my little brother, who died when he was 8 years old. There were three sisters in our family, and the other two each had a quarter of a dollar to keep in remembrance of our little brother's fragility. I remember his sayings were all in anticipation of buying a horse. Nothing could induce me to part with this."

passed to the great unknown."

This leads one to think of the money that in little amounts has been stored away as sentimental treasure—money that exists to-day, but has dropped out of the great circulating money current. Hundreds—yes, thousands—of dollars are stored away because their dates correspond with certain events. This woman has a silver dollar that represents the date of her marriage; that man has a quarter that was presented to him the day he first saw the light of day. Why, there are even faithful lovers of chronology who hang all the links of history in consecutive order on an old box full of coins that would not for their intrinsic value buy one square meal at an East Side Hungarian restaurant. Yet how many of these collections are there which in the aggregate amount to a goodly sum.

Human nature being the same, it would be a difficult matter to estimate in bulk the amount of money that today lies dormant, without reference to coin collectors, but speaking only of "sentiment" money that is treasured through at least one generation, and maybe longer.

If this hoarded money could be collected and applied to some worthy cause the result would probably be one of the great surprises of the day.

Thought He Was Again in Durance.

Capt. Cosgrove, who was recently retired from the fire department, tells this story of "Grand Central Pete," one of the noted criminals of New York. Having been released from prison, friends of "Pete," who had spent a portion of his life in such institutions, welcomed him at the railway station and proceeded to celebrate the occasion. "Pete," not having had any liquor during his term, was soon affected by what he drank, and, after a time, his companions had to take him to a hotel and put him to bed. In the course of the night "Pete" became restless and tumbled out of bed, and rolling around on the floor finally got under the bed. When he awoke it was broad daylight. Glancing up, he saw the slats of the bed, and to his sleepy eyes they reminded him of something familiar.

"Hello, I'm back again!" he exclaimed. "Gee, this is sudden!"—New York Times.

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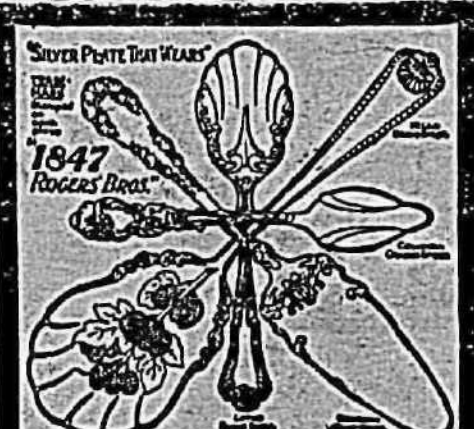
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Correct Silverware

Correct in character, design and workmanship—is as necessary as dainty china or fine linen if you would

